The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897. NO. 5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....		12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington..		1.25	*4.10				
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed. No.1		Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 14	No. 12		No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Real Grit Not Common.

How marvelously rare is normal courage! Brute courage; instinctive courage; the courage of the tiger "which bounds with bare breast and unarmed claws upon the hunter's spear;" the flashy courage of the bully in the ring, or of the felon who, in his own brutal language, "wants to 'die game' upon the scaffold"—that is common enough; but the courage that dares to confront an angry king, or, standing up before a raging mob, dares to say, "You are wrong," the courage which says, "I will not follow the multitude to be lost;" the courage which sees nothing but feebleness in the plea, "every one else does it, so I must do it too;" the courage of the man who, when standing up against brute force for law and right, says, "no bullets and no threats shall cow me in the clear direction of my duty;" still more the courage which can face and shame down a wrong custom amid the execrations of its votaries—that courage requires no genius except a moral genius which the most ignorant man or woman alive can show; and the normal genius of fearless rectitude is most astonishingly rare. All know a memorable instance. In ancient days existed the horrible cruelty of public games in which criminals and gladiators—often barbarians—fought each other and stabbed each other to death before the yelling and gaping multitude. Who would have thought that such a custom would have survived no less than four centuries of Christianity? Yet it did; and we need not be so much surprised when we remember that our fathers looked on unmoved at the English brutalities of bear-baiting and cock-fighting; that dog-fighting still secretly survives; that there may be men even among my readers who have looked on at the foul and filthy spectacle of a prize-fight. But who stopped gladiatorial shows? Who wiped that infamy from the manners and morals of a nominally Christian empire. Not emperors, or consuls, or lawyers, or writers of genius, or eloquent preachers, or learned divines, but just a rude, illiterate, unknown Asiatic monk, who had the courage to say, "So far as I am concerned, it shall not be." The show was going on; the myriads were assembled in the Coliseum; the gladiators were matched; the Emperor was in the chair; there was a clash of swords and a stream of blood, and the horrible spectacle had fairly begun. Then, in his monk's rude dress, down into the arena leaped the intrepid man, and, unarmed as he was, thrust himself between the weapons of the murderous strugglers. It was the poor blind monk Telemachus. "Who is he? What presumptuous insolence? Down with him?" The mob hooted, yelled, raged, leaped over the barriers, hurled stones at him, would have rent him limb from limb. The very gladiators, whom he would have saved, turned their swords against him. He fell a mangled mass, beaten to death by innumerable blows. It is the only day of all his life of which a single fact is known. But what a day! It was a day in which his plain sense of right and wrong, his plain courage in acting up to it, had done nothing less than liberate the world!

Sound, sound the trumpet; shrill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth a world without a name!

—*Dean Farrer.*

What you have learned from bad habits and in bad society, you will never forget, and it will be a lasting pang to you.

Dying, a Hundred a Day.

The veteran Union soldiers are dying at the rate of one hundred a day. That is what statistics of the Grand Army and of the pension-office show. Away back in the days when the battles were being fought the news that in any day's engagement one hundred men had given up their lives would have pierced the hearts of waiting millions, would have deepened the gloom that overhung the land. In many battles thousands rather than hundreds were the victims, but days and weeks, even months elapsed before the record of the dead was lengthened. It was not every day in the fiercest, bitterest, bloodiest days of the war that a hundred men fell from the ranks, with their pulses stilled forever. Those who did die then were mourned, not alone by their own mothers and sisters and sweethearts sitting in their lonely homes, but by the sympathetic heart of the nation. They ranked as heroes, as martyrs, as men worthy of all honor. They had given up homes and the pursuits of peace for their country's sake; they had lost their lives and in losing won everlasting fame. But of the two millions of men enlisted a vast number escaped the bullets of the enemy, the bursting shells, the starvation prison camps and the scarcely less fatal hardships of field life. They came home and took up individual life again, but not where they had laid it down—oh, no; the threads had been broken that connected these returned soldiers with their former existence. They labored under certain disadvantages at first on account of this lack, but the soldiery qualities they had gained as a compensation carried them through and they have made good citizens in peace, as was to be expected of men who were equal to their duty in great emergency. They have served their country and their fellow-creatures well in whatever capacity they have been tried, but through all the years since the war the soldier spirit in them has been discernible. As they pass on, one hundred a day, they may have assurance that those years and their glories are to grow brighter and brighter in the country's record; that they mark an epoch whose importance is not yet to be measured. If the veteran as an individual craves a little share of this praise and esteem it is a human hunger and should be gratified. For the service that he and his comrades rendered were great. And they are dying, one hundred a day!—Indianapolis *Journal.*

—Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—At Jersey Shore, Thursday afternoon, while 3-year-old Vera Norton was playing in her uncle's wagonmaker shop she run her hand and arm into a pot of lye, blistering the arm to the elbow in a frightful manner. The little one began screaming and in wiping the tears from her eyes she used the hand that was covered with the burning lye. It is feared that she will lose her eyesight.

Teacher: "Tommy, if you gave your little brother nine sticks of candy and then took away seven, what wohld that make?"

Tommy: "It would make him yell."—Harper's *Bazar.*

Nansen's Carrier Pigeon.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's home at Christiana. Instantly the window was opened, and the wife of the famous Arctic explorer in another moment covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses. The carrier pigeon had been away from the cottage thirty long months, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen, stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar regions. Nansen had fastened a message to a carrier pigeon and turned the bird loose. The frail courier darted out into the blizzardly air. It flew like an arrow over a thousand miles of frozen waste, and then sped forward over another thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests, and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress, and delivered the message she had been awaitang so anxiously. We boast of human pluck, sagacity and endurance; but this loving little carrier pigeon, in its homeward flight, after an absence of thirty months, accomplished a feat so wonderful that we can only give ourselves up to amazement and admiration which must overwhelm every one when the marvellous story is told. Mrs. Nansen's pigeon is one of the wonders of the world.—*The Churchman.*

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Bad Roads are Expensive.

Bad roads, mud, ruts and irregularities are expensive things. An old farmer used to say that ruts and freezing and thawing cost him a new wagon every five years. Very few people realize what rough roads cost them. Of course it is only a bolt today, a tire tomorrow, a wheel sprung next week or an axle warped out of shape at some other time, but these things come, sometimes overlapping like shingles on a roof. They are put down to wear and tear and in a way accepted as the inevitable simply because roads have always been bad and one scarcely has a right to expect anything else. But the difference in the lasting qualities of a wagon on a thoroughly good road and an extremely bad one would surprise the owner of such a vehicle were he able to keep track of the exact figures in two conditions.—New York *Ledger.*

—Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The woman who goes about with her hair in paper curls has no reason for wondering why her husband wants a divorce.

Woman's Influence.

The halo that from time immemorial has surmounted the highest and best of God's creatures is brighter to-day than in the historical days of knightly chivalry. Truly may it be said that the Creator was but experimenting when modeling the lords of the globe and so created woman that she might be a guiding star, an inspiration to her stronger companion.

In every age she has wielded the same subtle influence. On every step of the social gamut her very presence is an incentive to the outpouring of the nobler virtues we possess. Be she peasant or princess, beautiful or plain, she is a power in influencing us for good so long as she possesses those virtues we instinctively prize in a mother, wife or sister.

What is there in this life we value so much as the memory of a sainted mother? What is there so uplifting or what will make the hardest toil pleasant so much as the knowledge that an honored wife awaits us with a pleasant greeting when the day's task is over? She will augment our joys and lighten our sorrows; soothe us in sickness and dispel our gloom. Great indeed is the power of woman as an ever present incentive to good as is testified to by the glorious achievements of the sturdy men who have ever looked up to a wife or mother as their solace and inspiration.

What a wonderful difference it would make in our lives if we could unbend from our accursed obstinacy, and be men among men, not ashamed to yield to a mother's warning or a wife's pleading, but proud to join with the myriad hosts of happy morals whose very actions attest the truth that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."—*Prison Mirror.*

Prominent Stock Dealer Dead.

John S. Sproat, aged 76 years, one of the best known cattle and horse dealers at one time in Western Pennsylvania, died recently at Allegheny. He was born at Schellsburg, Bedford county, in 1821, and was a son of Joseph Sproat, one of the old Pike boys who carried the mails, merchandise and passengers from Pittsburg to Philadelphia in the days before railroads and canals. His widow, whose maiden name was Sophia Sellers, survives him. They were married in 1856. During Mr. Sproat's days as a stock drover he accomplished a feat which, it is claimed, was never equaled before or afterward. In 1850 he took 600 cattle, eighty head of horses and forty men overland from St. Louis to California without losing a head of the stock or a man. The trail of General John C. Fremont was followed, and Sproat and his company had many thrilling experiences with the Indians. Afterward Mr. Sproat made five trips from the east to California and return, going by both water and land. At the time of his death he held many claims in gold mines in California. In 1876 Mr. Sproat moved to Colorado, coming back to Bedford from there and then to Allegheny.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

GRANT'S TOMB.

Magnificent Ceremonies at Its Dedication in New York.

LAND AND WATER PARADES

One of the Greatest Pageants of Modern Times.

The City Was Profusely Decorated, and an Immense Throng of Spectators From All Parts of the Country Lined the Route of the Procession---Great Gathering of Distinguished Personages From Every Corner of the Civilized World---More Than 50,000 Soldiers and Civilians in Line---The Hudson Crowded With Vessels of Every Description---Impressive Exercises Held at Tomb.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The dedication of the monument on Riverside Heights to Ulysses Simpson Grant, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Union, and twice President of the United States, marked an epoch in the history of the country, for on that day brave soldiers of the gray united with gallant veterans of the blue in honoring the memory of the man who, great in battle, was greater in the hour of triumph, when, under the apple tree of Appomattox, he returned the sword of Robert E. Lee, the Southern chief, and bade him and the remnants of his heroic army godspeed in the work of rebuilding a country made desolate by grim war.

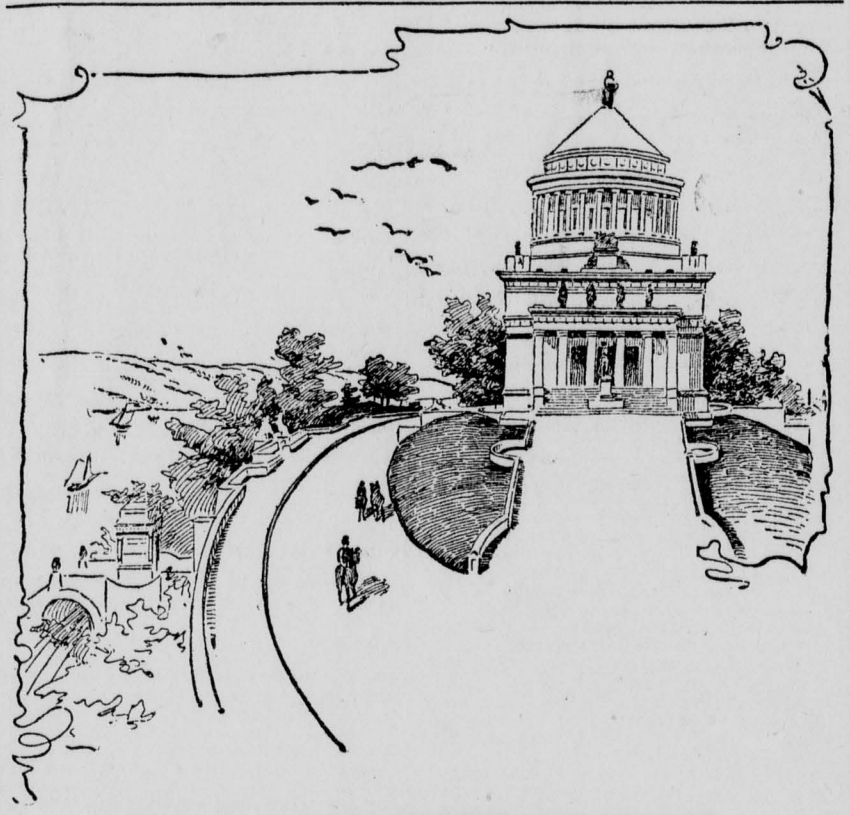
New York City has had two "Grant Days," the first when to solemn dirges and amid emblems of mourning the remains of the great commander were borne to their temporary tomb. The second has just been observed under surroundings in violent contrast to such scenes, for the great metropolis put herself in gala attire, the tramping hosts marched to inspiriting martial strains, and all made a joyous fete of the dedicatory ceremonies. The decorations, especially along the route of the parade, were elaborate and picturesque, striking arrangements of flags, bunting and portraits of Grant appearing on both public and private houses. The best feature of the decorations was that they were not confined to the line of march, but were common throughout the town. Even in the residence sections, including the so-called tenement districts, more or less pretentious displays of flags and bunting were made. The hotels, theatres, business houses and other buildings put out their colors, and the day decorations were augmented at night by brilliant electrical displays. The theatres were especially lavish in their display, and the large hotels followed closely with handsome colors, artistically arranged. Office buildings and buildings belonging to the great corporations caught the infection and covered the grim and business-like outlines of the buildings behind patriotic clouds of bunting. On most of the buildings the favorite decoration was a photograph of General Grant as a centrepiece and then bunting reaching all over the building.

The first public function in connection with the dedication occurred at sunrise when the enormous flag which is forever to float alongside the tomb was hoisted by G. A. R. Veterans. Then occurred the formal ceremonies at the tomb, after which followed the land and naval parades. The day's observances were concluded at night by a reception at the Union League Club in honor of the President and Vice-President.

At the massive tomb, during these preliminary exercises, surrounded by all the thousands who could find seats or footholds there, were the President of the United States, the Vice-President, every member of the President's Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, nearly all the United States Senators and Representatives, and the representatives of about every Nation on earth with whom this country has diplomatic relations. There, too, were the Generals of the Army, active and retired, and the Admirals of the Navy, active and retired, the members of the Legislature of New York, the Mayor of New York City and the Aldermen of New York and Brooklyn, together with all the members of the Grant family.

The procession that was reviewed by the President, at the conclusion of the dedicatory ceremonies from an elaborately decorated stand beside a triumphal arch that spanned Riverside Drive, was composed of one of the largest bodies of armed men that has ever been gathered together in this country in time of peace. There were 2500 soldiers of the Regular Army, 1500 sailors and marines from the warships in the river and the Navy Yard, 25,000 soldiers of the National Guards of the various States, 10,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, 4000 armed and equipped cadets, and 10,000 civilians. The grand total rose above 53,000, and the line took nearly five hours in passing the reviewing stand.

In the Hudson River, off Riverside Park, were anchored the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, the President's flagship Dolphin, and warships representing the Governments of Spain, Italy, France and Great Britain.



THE GRANT MONUMENT, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK.

After the land parade was over the President reviewed the fleet and the vessels saluted him.

In the evening came the brilliant reception to the President and Vice-President at the Union League Club, and on the following evening a grand ball was given in honor of the officers of the war vessels at the Waldorf. It is estimated that the parade was viewed by at least 1,000,000 people.

EXERCISES AT THE TOMB.

The Ceremonies Were Simple, and Included an Address by the President.

Owing to the length of the parade, it was impossible for those in charge of the ceremonies at the tomb to delay them until the head of the marching column reached Riverside, hence they began at eleven o'clock. Bishop John P. Newman, who was a close personal friend of General Grant and his pastor in Washington when he was President, offered the opening prayer, after which General Horace Porter, as president of the Monument Association, delivered an address, presenting the monument to Mayor Strong, who received it on behalf of the city. President McKinley then spoke, and Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the benediction.

The oratory was interspersed with the singing of patriotic songs by a chorus of one thousand voices, accompanied by an orchestra of one hundred pieces, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and the vast assemblage joined when the Doxology was announced.

The order of exercises follows:

1. Hymn, "America—My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
2. Prayer by Bishop J. P. Newman.
3. Hymn of thanks, "Old Netherland Folk-Song."
4. Address by the President of the United States.
5. "Star-Spangled Banner."
6. Oration by General Horace Porter, President of Grant Monument Association.
7. Acceptance of the monument by Mayor Strong.
8. Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah."
9. Doxology. The Doxology will be sung by the chorus under Frank Damrosch, and the assemblage in the vicinity of the monument are invited to join.

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

THE LAND PARADE.

A Gorgeous Spectacle Made by Regulars, Veterans, Militia and Civilians.

The land parade began to move at half-past ten o'clock sharp. One-half hour before that time President McKinley was driven over the line of march to the tomb of his great predecessor in the Presidential chair. With him were Mayor Strong, who received the monument for the city; General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, the orator of the day, who made the presentation, and Admiral George Brown, of the navy. Behind the Presidential party rode Mrs. U. S. Grant and family. They were escorted by four comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, four Companions of the Loyal Legion and four veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic as a guard of honor. Squadron A, led by General Daniel Butterfield, formed the general escort for this party.

At the head of the military division and of the parade rode General Grenville M. Dodge, the Grand Marshal, accompanied by distinguished aids. Next in line were the United States forces, under the command of Major-General Wesley A. Merritt. He was surrounded by a brilliant staff, followed by the First Brigade, U. S. A., led by General William M. Graham. Under his command, among other bodies, were the gray-coated corps of cadets from the West Point Military Academy; the engineers from Willets Point, the Thirteenth and Ninth Infantry Regiments and nine batteries of artillery. Then followed a regiment of crack United States cavalrymen. The Second Brigade of United States forces was made up of three battalions of marines, headed by the Marine Band of Washington, and five battalions of blue-jackets from Admiral Bunce's White Squadron.

Second Division, New York Militiamen.

Governor Frank S. Black and his gold-laced staff led the Second Division, composed of the National Guard of the State of New York. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald commanded the First Brigade of this division, which included the Seventh, famed in war and peace as the best drilled militia regiment in the United States. In this brigade also were all the city regiments and the First and Second Batteries. The Second Brigade included the Thirteenth Regiment and Troop C. Then came the up-State guardsmen of the Fourth and Third Brigades. Commander J. W. Miller's Naval Reserve and the veterans of the Old Guard brought up the rear of the New York Division.

Governors in the Third Division.

The Third Division may be called the Governors' Guard, for ten Chief Executives of sister Commonwealths had places in it. First in line was Governor D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, followed by a provisional brigade picked from the National Guard of the Keystone State.

New Jersey's Governor, John W. Griggs, acted as a brigadier of the soldiers of that State.

Next came Governor Cooke, of Connecticut, supported by a soldierly battalion, the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards, of Hartford and New Haven. They were followed by the crack New Haven Grays.

The next brigate in line was headed by Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts, with the Cadets as escort. Behind them came the National Lancers and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, founded back in Colonial days.

The Maryland troops, headed by Governor Lowndes, trod upon the heels of the Bay State brigade. The Governor was escorted by the crack regiment of Maryland, the "Dandy Fifth," of Baltimore."

The National Guard of Virginia, led by Governor Charles O'Ferrall, followed. The Governor was escorted by the Richmond Blues, composed now of brilliant young men, typical of the New South.

Then marched the soldier boys from Vermont, commanded by Governor Josiah Grout.

Next came Governor Asa Bushnell of Ohio, supported by picked detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery from the Buckeye National Guard.

Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, headed a detachment of the Guard of his State.

Then rode Governor Charles Busiel, of New Hampshire, escorted by the pride of the Granite State, the Amoskeag Veteran Corps. The National Guard of the District of Columbia, representative of every State in the Union closed the strictly military section of the parade.

Cadets and Veterans in Line.

The Cadets of the American Guard, of the public schools, uniformed, armed and equipped, and the boy soldiers of private schools and academies, had the right of the line of the next division, marshalled by Captain Zalinski, U. S. A., retired. All creeds and nationalities were represented in this division, for there was a company of Chinese students, fully equipped, as well as a crack colored cadet corps.

With General O. O. Howard riding ahead, the veterans of the land and sea forces of the Union Army next fell into line. General Howard had a staff of 100 mounted veterans behind him, and it is estimated that ten thousand old soldiers, sailors and marines were in his division.

Following the Union veterans and their Sons rode the Confederate veterans and Sons.

A Host of Marching Civilians.

In the civilian division there were many branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, independent military companies, the veteran firemen and hundreds of fraternal and benefit societies. The letter carriers' regiment was a marked feature of this division. In this division also appeared a tribe of Sioux Indians, with Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, riding side by side. Chief Joseph came at the invitation of General Nelson A. Miles, the commanding general of the army.

PARADE ON WATER.

Brave Array of United States Vessels on the Hudson.

The exercises at the tomb were concluded at about the time the head of the parade appeared, and the President reviewed it as it filed by in the order given. When the last detachment had marched before him, President McKinley went aboard the Dolphin. As the President boarded his flagship the combined fleet of war vessels gave the Presidential salute—twenty-one guns.

President McKinley was accompanied on the Dolphin by the Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Admiral Brown, Generals Miles, John M. Schofield and Daniel Butterfield.

The ships were dressed in rainbow fashion with the signal flags, which were strung from the bows over the trucks of the masts and fastened to the jack staff at the sterns of the vessels. Besides this the vessel floated ensigns at the stern and union jacks on the staffs on the bows of the ships.

The men-of-war, United States and foreign, were anchored in double column in midstream, abreast of the monument, off Riverside. Below these, riding in double column also, was the fleet of revenue cutters and lighthouse vessels. The merchant marine division, "like rainbows dressed," paraded up the river. In passing the monument the vessels saluted by dipping colors. This division rounded a stake boat and proceeded down stream again, heaving to and forming in double column just below the cutters and lighthouse boats. Then the vessels awaited the Presidential review. As the Dolphin started down between the columns the North Atlantic squadron and the foreign warships blazed forth a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. The men of the merchant marine manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers as the reviewing party moved past. The steam river craft gave vent to their enthusiasm through brazen and iron-throated whistles.

After the review the Presidential party was driven back to the hotels to prepare for the reception at the Union League in the evening. The reception was a grand affair.

There were many other receptions at night on a minor scale, and reunions innumerable. Men who had not met since war times, and then in some cases face to face as foes on the battlefield, drank from the same canteen to one toast, "A peaceful and reunited country and the memory of Ulysses Simpson Grant." The city itself, swathed in the Stars and Stripes during the day, was brilliantly illuminated at night, for the Mayor had called on patriotic New Yorkers to thus show their respect for the memory of the great departed. So the city seemed like a veritable fairyland after the sun went down.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Description of the Magnificent Mausoleum on Riverside Drive in New York.

The Grant Monument on Riverside Drive is an established fact, grand in its simplicity, inspiring in the memories that it brings to life. There is no place in New York or vicinity better fitted for it. The Hudson River flows silently within a stone's throw. Directly opposite, across the river, the Palisades loom in a grandeur that has given them world-wide fame. Looking north, the eye may see as far as Tappan Zee, over a stretch of country which is famed in history.

The immediate surroundings of the monument itself are very beautiful. In one direction are located the stately buildings of the new Columbia University. Adjoining them, will stand the great Protestant Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The monument is 165 feet high, and stands upon a promontory 140 feet above the Hudson. The design is original in its execution and conception. The square Doric base is typical of Grant's military career; the circular cupola is symbolic of his civil life, and the stepdome that completes the structure announces that it is the tomb of a warrior. The exterior is of granite, and its interior of marble. On the main floor is the crypt, thirty feet wide, where already rests the massive sarcophagus of General Grant. The foundation, which is of concrete, is 110 feet by 110 feet at the base, and 107 feet square at the top. Its depth is twenty-two feet. The top of the foundation is 134 feet, and the top of the dome is 300 feet, above high water. The main superstructure is of granite, 100 feet square and eighty-five feet high.

At eighty feet from the foundation is the lower edge of the cornice. Huge lion head blocks of granite form a projecting layer above this, and one more layer of granite blocks completes the main body. The monument faces the south, and on this side are the only approach and entrance to the tomb. The entrance is through a brazen door. This front of the tomb has four granite columns at the entrance, but just outside of these is another line of fluted columns six in number, thirty feet high, seven feet in diameter at the base and six at the top. They form part of the portico.

The portico is in the Ionic style, and is in itself a figure of great beauty. The approach to the portico is formed by granite platforms 100 feet wide which afford a gradual ascent of forty feet.

The completion of this noble mausoleum within five years is a lasting testimonial to New York's civic pride. The first meeting of the Grant Memorial Committee was held on April 9, 1892, and over 80,000 American citizens contributed the $700,000 necessary for the erection of the great tomb.

WHY NEW YORK WAS CHOSEN.

Mrs. Grant Finally Decided in Favor of the Empire City.

When Grant died there was a keen competition among the various cities of the Union for the honor of having his tomb. While General Grant and Mrs. Grant were in Europe they paid a visit to the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella. The thought of the royal couple sleeping side by side for centuries appealed to the devoted husband, and turning to his wife he said:

"Julia, this is the way we should lie in death."

His wish was not forgotten, and when the great cities of the East sought the honor of affording his body a sepulture, New York was the first to offer a tomb for both the General and his wife, without conditions. New York was also helped by the fact that a memorandum left by the General gave his preference as a place of a burial as follows:

"West Point—I prefer this above others, but for the fact that my wife could not be placed beside me there.

"Galena, or some other place in Illinois—Because from that State I received my first General's commission.

"New York—Because the people of that State befriended me in my need."

When offers were made by the various cities Mrs. Grant cast her vote on the side of New York. A plot of land was set aside in Riverside Park. There the General was buried in 1891.

The monument is, as Li Hung Chang says, the most interesting memorial ever erected. The tomb of Napoleon is its only rival, that having also been built by voluntary contributions. The two other great tombs, those of Albert in Hyde Park and Kaiser Wilhelm in Berlin, were erected by the Governments of the two countries.

CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN DEAD.

The "Watchdog of the Treasury" Succumbs to Spinal Meningitis.

William Steele Holman, of Indiana, the oldest member of Congress in point of service, died at Washington, Thursday, after an illness of several weeks. Spinal meningitis was the direct cause of death, and the venerable statesman had been unconscious for days preceding the end. Congressman Holman was nearly seventy-five years of age, his birthday falling in September. He was serving his sixteenth term. Mr. Holman would have been called "the Father of the House" during late years were it not for the fact that for over twenty years he was known, both in and out of the House, as "the Watchdog of the Treasury."

THE LATE W. S. HOLMAN.

William Steele Holman was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1822. He had a common school education, supplemented by a two-year course at Franklin College. Then he taught school to support himself while he studied law. When twenty-one years of age he was elected Probate Judge. He served also as a prosecuting attorney, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. Then he entered the Legislature, and later on was returned to the Bench. His Congressional career commenced with the Thirty-sixth, and out of the twenty sessions of that body which have followed he has been absent from but four, the Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-fourth, a record unparalleled in American public life. Personally Mr. Holman was of a genial and approachable disposition, which did much to reconcile his colleagues to his course on public matters, notably appropriations. The body of Congressman Holman was taken back to Indiana for interment upon the old homestead. It was accompanied by the customary honorable guard of his late colleagues.

ENGLAND BUYS DELAGOA BAY.

Prince Hohenlohe Desires an Alliance Against England's African Policy.

Despatches received from semi-official Transvaal sources announce that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay, and will fortify Inyak Island. Delagoa Bay is on the east coast of Africa in the same latitude as the Transvaal Republic, from which it is separated by a strip of territory. The obvious purpose of Great Britain in acquiring possession of Delagoa Bay is to have a point of vantage in the event of trouble with the Transvaal.

The object of the visit of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, was to discuss the situation in the Transvaal and to persuade France, and through her, Russia, to support Germany in resisting Great Britain's imperious attitude toward the Boers, in exchange for German support of France in the Egyptian question.

Cleveland at Reform Club Banquet.

The banquet of the Reform Club at the Waldorf Hotel in New York was an ovation for former President Cleveland. It was his first public appearance since he left the White House, and he spoke on the present problems of Democracy. John De Witt Warner presided and made an address. Other speakers were ex-Secretary Carlisle, ex-Postmaster General Wilson, of Tennessee, Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, Henry G. Turner, of Georgia, and William D. Bynum, of Indiana.

General Miles to Go to Greece.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, will visit the seat of the Greco-Turkish war in the East, as the representative of the United States Government, and will make an examination of the personnel, equipment, methods of military practice of the contending forces, and will make an extended report to the Government of the results of his observations.

England at Delagoa Bay.

A squadron of eight British war ships arrived at Delagoa Bay, the Portuguese African possession. The advent of the squadron caused much excitement. Six of the war ships have entered the river and two others remain in the bay. A French war ship has also arrived. It is thought at Cape Town that only a naval demonstration is intended.

Killed by a Heart Blow.

Timothy Harrington, proprietor of a cigar store in East Baltimore, Md., died from a blow similar to that with which Fitzsimmons knocked out Corbett. Harrington was sixty years old and was playfully sparring with a youth named George Worth, when the latter jabbed at him across the store counter, striking him above the heart.

Stood By His Typewriter.

President Spaulding, of the broken Globe Savings Bank, of Chicago, could have avoided going to jail had he consented to throw over Miss Erwin, the typewriter on whom he had squandered fortunes. He indignantly refused to do so.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Boaz and Ruth."

TEXT: "And she went and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers, and her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz, who was of the kindred of Elimelech."—Ruth ii., 3.

The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive at Bethlehem is harvest time. It was the custom when a sheaf fell from a load in the harvest field for the reapers to refuse to gather it up. That was to be left for the poor who might happen to come along that way. If there were handfuls of grain scattered across the field after the main harvest had been reaped, instead of raking it, as farmers do now, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place so that the poor, coming that way, might glean it and get their bread. But you say, "What is the use of all these harvest fields to Ruth and Naomi? Naomi is too old and feeble to go out and toil in the sun, and can you expect that Ruth, the young and the beautiful, should tan her cheeks and blister her hands in the harvest field?"

Boaz owns a large farm, and he goes out to see the reapers gather in the grain. Coming there, right behind the swarthy, sunbrowned reapers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning—a woman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upon a throne than to stoop among the sheaves. Ah, that was an eventful day!

It was love at first sight. Boaz forms an attachment for the womanly gleaner—an attachment full of undying interest to the church of God in all ages, while Ruth, with an ephah, or nearly a bushel of barley, goes home to Naomi to tell her the successes and adventures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Moab in darkness, and traveled through an undying affection for her mother-in-law, is in the harvest field of Boaz, is affianced to one of the best families in Judah, and becomes in after time the ancestress of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning?

I learn in the first place from this subject how trouble develops character. It was bereavement, poverty and exile that developed, illustrated and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer, and Dr. Young the better poet, and O'Connell the better orator, and Bishop Hall the better preacher, and Havelock the better soldier, and Kitto the better encyclopaedist, and Ruth the better daughter-in-law.

I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor, who was a very brilliant man, "Why is it that your pastor, so very brilliant, seems to have so little heart and tenderness in his sermons?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is our pastor has never had any trouble. When misfortune comes upon him, his style will be different." After awhile the Lord took a child out of that pastor's house, and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was before, oh, the warmth, the tenderness of his discourses! The fact is that trouble is a great educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at an instrument and his execution is cold and formal and unfeeling. The reason is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man, and he sits down at the instrument, and you discover the pathos in the first sweep of the keys.

Misfortune and trials are great educators. A young doctor comes into a sickroom where there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription and very rough in his manner and rough in the feeling of the pulse and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question. But years roll on, and there has been one dead in his own house, and now he comes into the sickroom, and with tearful eyes he looks at the dying child, and he says, "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie!" Trouble, the great educator. Sorrow—I see its touch in the grandest painting, I hear its tremor in the sweetest song, I feel its power in the mightiest argument.

Grecian mythology said that the fountain of Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the winged horse Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been struck out by the iron shod hoof of disaster and calamity. I see Daniel's courage best by the flash of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns his children amid the howling of wild beasts and the chopping of blood splashed guillotine and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It took the persecutions of Marcus Aurelius to develop Polycarp and Justin Martyr. It took all the hostilities against the Scotch Covenanters and the fury of Lord Claverhouse to develop James Renwick and Andrew Melville and Hugh McKail, the glorious martyrs of Scotch history. It took the stormy sea and the December blast and the desolate New England coast and the war whoop of savages to show forth the prowess of the pilgrim fathers.

When amid the storms they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea,
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood
Rang to the anthems of the free.

It took all our past national distresses, and it takes all our present national sorrows to lift up our nation on that high career where it will march long after the foreign aristocracies have mocked and tyrannies that have jeered, shall be swept down under the omnipotent wrath of God, who hates despotism and who, by the strength of his own red right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually, and in the family, and in the church and in the world, that through darkness and storm and trouble men, women, churches, nations, are developed.

Again, I see in my text the beauty of unfaltering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in prosperity, but of all her acquaintances how many were willing to trudge off with her toward Judah, when she had to make that lonely journey? One—the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naomi's husband was living, and they had plenty of money, and all things went well, they had a great many callers, but I suppose that after her husband died, and her property went, and she got old and poor, she was not troubled very much with callers. All the birds that sung in the bower while the sun shone have gone to their nests now the night has fallen.

Oh, these beautiful sunflowers that spread out their color in the morning hour! But they are always asleep when the sun is going down. Job had plenty of friends when he was the richest man in Uz, but when his property went and the trials came then there were none so much that pestered as Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite.

Life often seems to be a mere game, where the successful player pulls down all the other men into his own lap. Let suspicions arise about a man's character, and he becomes like a bank in a panic, and all the imputations rush on him and break down in a day that character which in due time would have had strength to defend itself. There are reputations that have been half a century in building which go down under one push, as a vast temple is consumed by the touch of a sulphurous match. A hog can uproot a century plant.

In this world, so full of heartlessness and hypocrisy, how thrilling it is to find some friend as faithful in days of adversity as in days of prosperity? David had such a friend in Hushai; the Jews had such a friend in Mordecai, who never forgot their cause; Paul had such a friend in Onesiphorus, who visited him in jail; Christ had such in the Marys, who adhered to Him on the cross; Naomi had such a one in Ruth, who cried out: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part you and me."

Again, I learn from this subject that paths which open in hardship and darkness often come out in places of joy. When Ruth started from Moab toward Jerusalem to go along with her mother-in-law, I suppose the people said: "Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father's house; to go off with a poor old woman toward the land of Judah! They won't live to get across the desert. They will be drowned in the sea, or the jackals of the wilderness will destroy them." It was a very dark morning when Ruth started off with Naomi. But behold her in my text in the harvest field of Boaz, to be affianced to one of the lords of the land and become one of the grandmothers of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. And so it often is that a path which often starts very darkly ends very brightly.

When you started out for heaven, oh, how dark was the hour of conviction; how Sinai thundered and the devils tormented and the darkness thickened! All the sins of your life pounced upon you and it was the darkest hour you ever saw when you first found out your sins. After awhile you went into the harvest field of God's mercy. You began to glean in the fields of divine promise and you had more sheaves than you could carry as the voice of God addressed you saying, "Blessed is the man whose transgressions are forgiven and whose sins are covered." A very dark starting in conviction, a very bright ending in the pardon and the hope and the triumph of the gospel!

So, very often in our worldly business or in our spiritual career we start off on a very dark path. We must go. The flesh may shrink back, but there is a voice within, or a voice from above, saying, "You must go." And we have to drink the gall, and we have to carry the cross, and we have to traverse the desert, and we are pounded and flailed of misrepresentation and abuse, and we have to urge our way through 10,000 obstacles that have been slain by our own right arm. We have to ford the river, we have to climb the mountain, we have to storm the castle, but, blessed be God, the day of rest and reward will come. On the tip top of the captured battlements we will shout the victory; if not in this world, then in that world where there is no gall to drink, no burdens to carry, no battles to fight. How do I know it? Know it! I know it because God says so: "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes."

It was very hard for Noah to endure the scoffing of the people in his day, while he was trying to build the ark and was every morning quizzed about his old boat that would never be of any practical use; but when the deluge came and the tops of the mountains disappeared like the backs of sea-monsters, and the elements, lashed up in fury, clapped their hands over a drowned world, then Noah in the ark rejoiced in his own safety and in the safety of his family and looked out on the wreck of a ruined earth.

Christ, hounded of persecutors, denied a pillow, worse maltreated than the thieves on either side of the cross, human hate smacking its lips in satisfaction after it had been draining its last drop of blood, the sheeted dead bursting from the sepulchers at His crucifixion! Tell me, O Gethsemane and Golgotha, were there ever darker times than those? Like the booming of the midnight sea against the rock, the surges of Christ's anguish beat against the gates of eternity, to be echoed back by all the thrones of heaven and all the dungeons of hell. But the day of reward comes for Christ. All the pomp and dominion of this world are to be hung on His throne, crowned heads are to bow before Him on whose head are many crowns, and all the celestial worship is to come up at His feet, like the humming of the forest, like the rushing of the waters, like the thundering of the seas, while all heaven, rising on their thrones, beat time with their sceptres, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth"

That song of love, now low and far,
Ere long shall swell from star to star;
That light, the breaking day which tips
The golden spired Apocalypse.

Again, I learn from my subject that events which seem to be most insignificant may be momentous. Can you imagine anything more unimportant than the coming of a poor woman from Moab to Judah? Can you imagine anything more trivial than the fact that this Ruth just happened to alight—as they say—just happened to alight on that field of Boaz? Yet all ages, all generations, have an interest in the fact that she was to become an ancestress of the Lord Jesus Christ, and all nations and kingdoms must look at that one little incident with a thrill of unspeakable and eternal satisfaction. So it is in your history and in mine. Events that you thought of no importance at all have been of very great moment. That casual conversation, that accidential meeting—you did not think of it again for a long while, but how it changed all the phases of your life.

It seemed to be of no importance that Jubal invented rude instruments of music, calling them harp and organs, but they were the introduction of all the world's minstrelsy, and as you hear the vibration of a stringed instrument, even after the fingers have been taken away from it, so all music now of lute and drum and cornet is only the long continued strains of Jubal's harp and Jubal's organ. It seemed to be a matter of very little importance that Tubal Cain learned the uses of copper and iron, but that rude foundry of ancient days has its echo in the rattle of Birmingham machinery and the roar and bang of factories on the Merrimac.

It seemed to be a matter of no importance that Luther found a Bible in a monastery, but as he opened that Bible and the brass-bound lids fell back they jarred everything, and the rustling of the wormed leaves was the sound of the wings of the angel of the reformation. It seemed to be a matter of no importance that a woman whose name has been forgotten dropped a tract in the way of a very bad man of the name of Richard Baxter. He picked up the tract and read it, and it was the means of his salvation. In after days that man wrote a book called "The Call to the Unconverted," that was the means of bringing a multitude to God, among others Philip Doddridge. Philip Doddridge wrote a book called "The Rise and Progress of Religion," which has brought thousands and tens of thousands into the kingdom of God and among others the great Wilberforce. Wilberforce wrote a book called "A Practical View of Christianity," which was the means of bringing a great multitude to Christ, among others Legh Richmond. Legh Richmond wrote a tract called "The Dairyman's Daughter," which has been the means of the salvation of unconverted multitudes. And that tide of influence started from the fact that one Christian woman dropped a Christian tract in the way of Richard Baxter, the tide of influence rolling on through Richard Baxter, through the great Wilberforce, through Legh Richmond, on, on, on, forever, forever. So the insignificant events of this world, seem, after all, to be the most momentous.

Again, I see in my subject an illustration of the beauty of female industry.

Behold Ruth toiling in the harvest field under the hot sun or at noon taking plain bread with the reapers or eating the parched corn which Boaz handed to her. The customs of society, of course, have changed, and without the hardships and exposure to which Ruth was subjected every intelligent woman will find something to do.

I know there is a sickly sentimentality on this subject. In some families there are persons of no practical service to the household or community, and, though there are so many woes all around about them in the world, they spend their time languishing over a new pattern or bursting into tears at midnight over the story of some lover who shot himself. They would not deign to look at Ruth carrying back the barley on her way home to her mother-in-law, Naomi. All this fastidiousness may seem to do very well while they are under the shelter of their father's house, but when the sharp winter of misfortune comes, what of these butterflies? Persons under indulgent parentage may get upon themselves habits of indolence, but when they come out into practical life their soul will recoil with disgust and chagrin. They will feel in their hearts what the poet so severely satirized when he said:

Folks are so awkward, things so impolite,
They're elegantly pained from morning until night.

Through that gate of indolence how many men and women have marched, useless on earth, to a destroyed eternity! Spinola said to Sir Horace Vere, "Of what did your brother die?" "Of having nothing to do," was the answer. "Ah," said Spinola, "that's enough to kill any general of us!" Oh, can it be possible in this world, where there is so much suffering to be alleviated, so much darkness to be enlightened and so many burdens to be carried, that there is any person who cannot find anything to do?

Mme. de Stael did a world of work in her time, and one day, while she was seated amid instruments of music, all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written, some one said to her, "How do you find time to attend to all these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have seventeen trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary." And, if in secular spheres there is so much to be done, in spiritual work how vast the field! How many dying all around about us without one word of comfort! We want more Abigails, more Hannahs, more Rebeccas, more Marys, more Deborahs, consecrated, body, mind, soul, to the Lord who bought them.

Once more I learn from my subject the value of gleaning.

Ruth going into that harvest field might have said: "There is a straw, and there is a straw, but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother-in-law out of these separate straws." Not so said beautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws, and she put them together, and more straws, until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that down, she went and gathered more straws, until she had another sheaf, and another, and another, and another, and then she brought them together, and she threshed them out, and she had an ephah of barley, nigh a bushel. Oh, that we might all be gleaners!

Elihu Burritt learned many things while toiling in a blacksmith shop. Abercrombie, the world renowned philosopher, was a philosopher in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of it, while as a physician he was waiting for the door of the sickroom to open. Yet how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual improvement. The great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers and carry off all the hours, and there is only here and there a fragment left that is not worth gleaning. Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden opportunities, which, gathered, might at last make a whole sheaf for the Lord's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which, taken up and bound together and beaten out, will at last fill you with much joy.

There are a few moments left worth the gleaning. Now, Ruth, to the field! May each one have a measure full and running over! Oh, you gleaners, to the field! And if there be in your household an aged one or a sick relative that is not strong enough to come forth and toil in this field, then let Ruth take home to feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleaning. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." May the Lord God of Ruth and Naomi be our portion forever!

A Typewriter for the Blind.

An Indiana man has invented a "punctograph," or point writer, for the use of the blind, it being designed to use in either the New York or Braille systems. The main rectangular supporting frame has a pair of carriage trace rods secured to the upper ends of the standards, a rectangular carriage frame with two pairs of rollers reciprocally adapted to travel longitudinally on the track rods, a rear frame piece, provided with the system point charger, a bell signal mechanism fixed between the rear standards of the supporting frame, a front frame piece with a goose-neck projection, secured between the front elevations of the supporting frame, and a signal rod rigidly fastened in the supporting frame for the purpose of forming an oscillation shaft or axis for the feed, space and key levers. The paper feed and line spacing mechanism comprises key levers and puncturing rods, which pierce the paper, forming raised characters which will be easily understood by the sensitive fingers of the blind.

Hackman's Examination.

The Paris Prefecture of Police has bought a wooden horse, harnessed, and all candidates for the position of cabmen must show that they know how to harness and unharness him, and pass an examination in whatever other tests the Prefect may propose.

The old Washington Hall in Durham, England, which is supposed by some to have been the seat of George Washington's ancestors, has been bought by an American for only $2000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 2.

Lesson Text: "Paul Begins His First Missionary Journey," Acts xiii., 1-13—Golden Text: Mark xvi., 16—Commentary.

1. "Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers, as Barnabas, etc., and Saul." The work began at Antioch through the preaching of those who were scattered by the persecution about Stephen, and was followed up by Barnabas and Saul teaching the people for a whole year (chapter xi., 19, 26). The church at Antioch, hearing of the need, in temporal things, of the believers in Juda, sent them relief by the hands of Barnabas and Saul, who, having fulfilled their ministry, returned to Antioch.

2. "Separate Me, Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." Thus spake the Holy Ghost, as the believers ministered to the Lord, thinking much more of His business than of any comfort of their own, and even mortifying the body if perchance the soul might be more alive to things eternal. It is written of Job that he said, "I have esteemed the words of His mouth more than my necessary food" (Job xxiii., 12). When the disciples brought our Lord food at Jacob's well, He said, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of." "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me and to finish His work" (John iv., 32, 34). When the things of the Lord are of more importance to us than aught else, we have the spirit of fasting.

3. "And when they had fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them they sent them away." The Holy Spirit is the One who has full control of all the affairs of the church during the time of our Lord's absence.

4. "So they being sent forth by the Holy Ghost departed unto Selencia, and from thence they sailed to Cyprus." The Holy Spirit called them, sent them forth, and would use them as He saw fit that God might be glorified. All that the Lord Jesus said or did was by the Spirit, and He alone can do in and through us that which ought to be done.

5. "And when they were at Salamis, they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews, and they had also John as their minister." As servants of Christ we have but one book, the word of God, and but one Teacher, the Holy Spirit. This word we must make our constant study, and this word we must ever speak in whole hearted reliance upon the Holy Spirit, and "To the Jew first" seems to be the unchanged order (Rom. i., 16; ii., 10). The promise to Moses still holds good, "Now, therefore, go, and I will be with thy month and teach thee what thou shalt say" (Ex. iv., 12).

6, 7. Coming to Paphos, the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, sent for them, desiring to hear the word of God." Thus the Spirit leads together those who are ready to hear and those who are ready to speak the word of God, as when He brought together Philip and the eunuch, Simon Peter and Cornelius. When it is thus His doing, something is always accomplished to the glory of God, as in each of these cases. What, therefore, can be more desirable than to be filled with and controlled by the Holy Spirit? For our comfort we remember that our Lord Jesus said, "If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him" (Luke xi., 13). We have also the comfort of knowing that if we are filled with the word of God and controlled by the Spirit of God He will fit into our lips the right message at the right time (Prov. xxii., 18). And Math. x., 20, will be true of us as of the disciples.

8. "But Elymas, the sorcerer, withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith." The same old serpent, the devil, and satan, who turned Adam and Eve away from God, is ever at work. He seeks to keep people from hearing the word of God by making believers indifferent to the command to preach the gospel to every creature, and when the word has been preached he will, if possible, take away the word out of their hearts lest they should believe and be saved (Luke viii., 12); or if it is received, he will, if possible, choke it that it may not bear fruit. Resist the devil (Jas. iv., 7).

9. "Then Saul, who is also called Paul, filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him." The Holy Spirit can look through our eyes as well as speak with our voice, and our eyes will then be searching in some little measure as Christ's were. But we will be unconscious of it, for anything like self consciousness is in opposition to being filled with the Spirit. Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone (Ex. xxxiv., 29). And no doubt Stephen was unconscious that his face was as the face of an angel (Acts vi., 15). This is the first time that Saul is called Paul.

10. "Wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" Thus the Spirit in Paul addressed him, calling him a child of the devil and enemy of all righteousness. Some good people to-day would say that he was a child of God, and that God was his Father, though he was wandering from Him. But the Spirit of God does not talk so. The Lord Jesus said to certain religious people, "Ye are of your father the devil" (John viii., 44). It is also written of Cain that he was of the wicked one (1 John iii., 12).

11. "And now, behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season." Instantly it came to pass, and he sought some one to lead him by the hand. His outward condition was now like his inward conditfon. He was truly a child of darkness. If his darkness was only for this life, or only for a season, it was well for him. But our Lord spoke of some who would be cast into outer darkness where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth (Math. xxii., 13). In Jude xiii., we read of some to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever. Happy are those who, receiving the light, become children of light, and happier still, if as such they walk in the light.

12. "Then the deputy, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord." Thus the devil overdid it and lost his man, and the Lord gained him. The word of the Lord will always accomplish the Lord's pleasure, and prosper in that whereto He sends it (Isa. lv., 11). It is ours to be filled with it, and let the Spirit accomplish by it through us that which He pleases. Where the word of a king is there is power (Eccl. viii., 4), and ours is the word of the King of Kings.

13. "They came to Perga in Pamphylia, and John, departing from them, returned to Jerusalem." Having gone through Cyprus with the record of but one convert, though there may have been others, they now cross over to the mainland.—Lesson Helper.

Shearing Sheep by Steam.

Word comes from Green River, Wyoming, that work on the steam-shearing plant has begun at that place. The machinery will be in readiness for operation this season. The capacity of the steam-shearer is placed at 3500 sheep per day.

A Mayor's Patronage.

The Mayor of Greater New York has the appointment of 23,000 officeholders.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The poles of Jupiter are flattened almost exactly like those of the earth. The phenomenon can be plainly seen with the telescope.

One of Edison's latest patents is a two pointed receiver for the phonograph, which will give two records at once from the same cylinder.

In a recently patented attachment for automatically opening a pair of shears the shank of one blade is made wide and has a coiled spring extending from it to the opposite handle.

An automatic tension device for wire fences consists of a number of springs fastened to the ends of the wires, the ends of the springs being attached to a well-braced post at the end of the fence.

The trollocipede is a new bicycle which runs on a trolley wire and has the chain geared to a wheel running on the wire, the wire supporting the whole device, the person sitting in a framework below the wire.

It has been a source of interest and wonder to Arctic explorers to find such quantities of singing birds within the Arctic circle. They are abundant beyond belief. But the immense crop of cranberries, crowberries and cloudberries that ripen in the northern swamps account for the presence of the birds.

Good sandpaper will not crack when folded double, and, when the sanded surfaces are rubbed together, an idea of the quality may be obtained by observing how readily the particles of sand are detached. Sandpaper should always be kept in a dry place. If the back of the paper is chalked, it will prevent its slipping when using.

Interesting results of an investigation of the effect produced by a railroad train on the air through which it moves were presented at a recent meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Science by Professor F. E. Niper. It appears that motion is communicated to the atmosphere many feet away, so that a large amount of air is dragged along with the train. A peculiar danger arises near a swift-running train from the tendency of the moving air to topple a person over and at the same time to communicate a motion of rotation to the body, which may cause it to roll under the train.

The New Coachman.

This is the sort of an interview which may be expected when motor carriages come into use:

"You advertised for a coachman, sir?" said the applicant.

"I did," replied the merchant.

"Do you want the place?"

Yes sir."

"Have you any experience?"

"I have been in the business all my life."

"You are used to handling gasoline, then?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you are well up in electricity?"

"Thoroughly."

"Good! Of course, you are a machinist, also?"

"Certainly."

"Then I presume you have an engineer's certificate?"

"Of course."

"Very well. You may go around to the outhouse and get the motorcycle ready my wife tells me she wishes to do a little shopping."—Toledo Blade.

Enriched by a Dream.

Henry Small, a farmer of Brighton Township, Penn., dreamed twenty years ago that a deposit of lead ore was located on the farm of David Irons, on Brady's Run. Four years later he secretly prospected and found a deposit of lead. For sixteen years he has been negotiating for the lease and has just succeeded in closing it. He intends to develop the lead mine.—Philadelphia Press.

A Recommendation.

"Where did you get the idea of this story?" asked the editor of the contributor.

"Out of my head, sir."

"If you have any more ideas like that in your head, I would advise you to have it amputated."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The sermons of the late C. H. Spurgeon are being translated into Urdu, one of the dialects of India.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. D. D. Kauffman, of Thompsontown, passed through our village last week.

Rev. Nelson Crotsley, of Gardeau, McKean county, is spending a short time with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Rev. Piper, who has recently entered upon his duties as junior pastor of the M. E. church, preached a very able sermon on the night of April 18.

Every man according to his profession, but of late we think everyone has the same occupation—making garden and preparing for the approaching summer.

The Saltillo Telephone Co. are pushing their line along as fast as possible. This enteprise is quite convenient as it brings us in closer communication with the railroad.

The writer recently took a trip to Calvin, about four miles from Cassville, not necessarily to transact business but to spend some time in recreation. The people of that "burg" are just as clever and jolly as in any little surrounding village. The inhabitants of Mapleton used to ask, "How do the people of Cassville live?" and the people of Cassville may ask the same question of Calvin people, and the answer may be as Franklin put it, "By wearing our old clothes over again till we can buy new ones," anyhow we always have plenty to eat, are in the best of spirits, and above all, have a good time.

THREE SPRINGS.

James B. Sipe and wife, of Allegheny, Pa., are the guests of Dr. J. C. Stever, on Ashman street.

Mordecai Chilcote, who has been confined to his room with la grippe, is able to get about again.

George Montgomery and his best lady friend are visiting Jacob C. and Elizabeth Montgomery, in this place.

Chas. B. Baird, formerly of this place, now of Allegheny, Pa., visited friends and relatives in this place and vicinity the past week.

Samuel Heeter's condition has improved very much the past week, and if nothing serious befalls him he is on a fair way to recovery.

Sigel Ashman, who has been confined to his home for some weeks past, was able to drive to Three Springs on last Monday. We hope he may be benefited by his trip.

Richard, only child of Dallas and Lillian Bernhardt, of Dublin Mills, Pa., died last Sunday morning about 9 o'clock after an illness of only a few days. The cause of death was malignant diphtheria. The remains were interred in the Three Springs cemetery Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. J. C. Young officiating We extend sympathy to the parents in their sad bereavement.

Memorial Day.

A wrong impression as to the law in regard to Memorial day has gone abroad, the time of its observance having been confused with other legal holidays, all of which are to be observed on Monday when the date falls on Sunday, with the exception of Memorial day, May 30th, which is to be observed on Saturday. In the laws of Pennsylvania 1893, page 190, the act approved May 31, says:

Section 2. Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the Fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December, shall any of them occur on Sunday, the following day, Monday, shall be deemed and declared a public holiday. * * * When the thirtieth of May falls on Sunday, the day preceding it, Saturday, shall be observed as the holiday, and payment of bills of exchange, checks, drafts and promissory notes, due and payable on such holiday, shall be made on the next succeeding secular or business day.

—A heavy storm on Sunday night did considerable damage at a number of points in the Ligonier valley. Several buildings were damaged, and in the mountain sections timber lands suffered much. The heavy rains, however, checked the destructive mountain fires which had been raging for several days.

CHURCH CONVENTION

Of the United Brethren of Altoona District.

A church convention of the United Brethren of the Altoona District, Allegheny conference, will be held in the U. B. church at this place Wednesday and Thursday, May 12th and 13th. The programme which has been prepared for the occasion is as follows;

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Devotion— Rev. C. W. Myers.
Organization.
Address of Welcome— B. F. Slates.
Response— Rev. W. H. Mingle.
Ministerial—
Catechization and Revivals— Rev. J. F. Tallhelm.
A Paid Ministry and a Free Gospel— Rev. B. F. Noon.
The Holy Ghost—
1. In the Administration of Redemption —Rev. C. C. Miller.
2. In the Heart and Life of the Believer— Rev. S. S. Hough.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Devotion— Rev. T. M. Briggs.
God's Sovereignty and Man's Free Agency— Rev. Geo. Noden.
How to Reach the Masses—
1. What attractions should our churches offer—Rev. A. W. Maxwell.
2. The Preaching that draws—Rev. J. L. Leichliter.
The Higher Criticism and man's personal responsibility to a personal God—Rev. A. L. Funk.
Question Box.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Devotion— Rev. J. Craig.
The Sunday School—
Organization—Methods and Importance— Rev. R. S. Woodward.
Superintendents—Qualification and Duties —Rev. A. C. Ford.
Christ, Christmas and Santa Claus—Rev. W. R. Dillen.
Natural and Acquired Ability—Rev. W. H. Mattern.
Fourth of July Picnics, Patriotism and Christianity—Rev. R. L. Erhard.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Devotion— Rev. J. Landis.
S. S. and Jr. Y. P. C. U.—
Children's hour, conducted by Rev. Allen Rhen.
The Kindergarten and the Bible—A talk on Junior Work—Rev. W. H. Mingle.
Teaching in the Sunday School—
1. Preparation for Teaching— Rev. W. Cramer.
2. Methods of Teaching—Rev. J. F. Kelly.
3. The Teacher's Aim— Rev. E. H. Grumbling.
Question Box.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Sr. Y. P. C. U.—
Devotion—A. Y. P. C. U. prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. E. J. Blackburn.
The Leading Duty of the Pledge—Rev. C. C. Miller.
The monthly consecration service—
1. Its Importance— Rev. S. S. Hough.
2. How to Conduct It—Rev. E. B. Somers.
Question Box.
Testimony meeting—What benefits I have received from this Convention.
Consecration Service—Rev. J. H. Pershing, P. E.

Opening addresses 10 minutes.

Sunday schools and young people's societies are requested to send two delegates.

Pastors are requested to send names of delegates to Rev. R. S. Woodward, Mapleton, Pa., as soon as possible.

Wholesale Destrtction of Timber.

A Bellefonte paper announces that A. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall, and A. M. Brown, of Pennsylvania Furnace, have organized the Centre Hall Lumber Company. They have already secured the timber right on 500 acres on Tussey Mountain, from which they expect to take 45,000,000 feet of lumber. Operations on this tract will begin at once. The company is also negotiating for the purchase of several additional large tracts in the same vicinity, scope enough to cut from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet and furnish employment to 100 lumbermen for five years. Two large saw mills are already in course of erection, and a branch railroad will be built from the lumber camp to connect with the Lewisburg at Centre Hall. This operation of the Centre Hall Company includes about all the virgin timber scope in that locality.

Railroad to be Extended.

It is reported that there will be an extension of the Cumberland Valley railroad from Richmond to the Tuscarora tunnel and West Bedford coal region. From Newville the branch line will run over the old South Pennsylvania route, and connect with an extension of the Cumberland Valley in Path valley. The South Pennsylvania tunnels will be put in shape for running tracks and rails will be laid there during the next few months. All plans for the lengthening of the Cumberland Valley are finished, and speedy completion of the road is anticipated. The new extension will give to the road a large amount of freight traffic.

A Mischievous Tramp.

On Tuesday morning of last week a tramp entered C. H. Miller & Co.'s hardware store in this place and demanded money of the clerk. Not getting it he became abusive, when Mr. Miller came to him and ushered him to the door. He had scarcely gotten outside than he pulled out a hammer and deliberately smashed a plate glass window, and was proceeding to break in the other front window whon he was caught and taken to jail, where he will await trial next term of court for malicious mischief. He gave his name as John Sylvester, of New York. He gave no explanation of his conduct, but it is thought he was frenzied with liquor.—*Globe.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the ophrans' court, during the past week:

Robert T. McManigal, Harrisburg, and Annie E. Haugh, Warriorsmark.

Parmer B. Norton, Newton Hamilton, and Alice Goshorn, Tell township.

James B. Nearhoot, Warriorsmark, and Laura B. Gates, Birmingham.

James Felmlee and Jennie Jaymes, Shade Gap.

Jordon Beatty, Shirley township, and Katie Dickison, Saxton, Pa.

Huntingdon Cases Decided.

The Superior court at Pittsburg handed down opinions in the following Huntingdon county cases:

Gettysburg National bank vs. C. M. Gage. Huntingdon, reversed with a new trial.

Road in Cassville borough, Saylor's appeal, Huntingdon, affirmed.

James A. McClain vs. Joseph D. Scott, Huntingdon, affirmed.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—HIMES—On April 21, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents in Mill Creek, by Rev. R. S. Woodward, pastor of Mapleton U. B. church, Elmer U. Hamilton, of Big valley, and Flora A. Himes, of Mill Creek.

FOR SALE.—Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes. These tubers are extra early and give a large yield. There is no better food potato. I offer them at a much lower price than the same variety can be purchased from horticulturists. Call on or address, K. W. MIERLEY, Page, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE —Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed ni si May 5, 1897, and absolutely May 11, 1897.

1 RUNK. Account of J. R. Hegie, administrator of Samuel Runk, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2 HERMON. First and final account of William Hermon, executor of Frederick Hermon, deceased.
3 HOLTZAPPLE. First and final account of J. D. Goodman, administrator of Henry Holtzapple, deceased, late of the borough of Birmingham.
4 GROVE. First and final account of Joseph L. Bergantz, administrator of Charles Edgar Grove, late of Henderson township, deceased.
5 BRINDLE. First and final account of D. H. Fisher, administrator of Rosannah Brindle, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
6 O'MARA. First and final account of W. J. O'Mara, administrator of John O'Mara, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
7 WILSON. First and final account of Henry D. Wilson, executor of Matilda Wilson, late of Oneida township, deceased, with distribution.
8 SHOUP. Final account of H. C. Zeigler, guardian of Mathias Shoup, Margaret Shoup and Elizabeth Shoup, minor children of Alfred N. Shoup, late of Tell township, deceased.
9 CRAWFORD. First and final account of Jacob Conrad, guardian of Albert H. and Roy P. Crawford, minor children of Geo. W. Crawford, as filed by the administrator of Jacob Conrad, deceased.
10 HOOVER. First and final account of Katharine Hoover and Reuben Hoover, administrators of Benjamin Hoover, late of Penn township, deceased.
11 SHULTZ. First and final account of Geo. W. Shultz, administrator of David H. Shultz, late of Lincoln township, dec'd.
12 METZ. Second and final account of John Metz, administrator of John K. Metz, deceased.
13 GRAZIER. Account of Benjamin Boyer, guardian of Maud Grazier, minor child of Porter B. Grazier, deceased.
14 HARPER. First and final account of W. H. Roddy, administrator of Robert Harper, deceased, late of Dublin township.
15 BANKS. First and final account of J. L. Hetrick, administrator of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased.
16 WHITTAKER. First and final account of Thomas S. Whittaker, administrator of John A. Whittaker, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
17 CORBIN. First and final account of Addison M. Kelly, administrator of the estate of William A. Corbin, late of Juniata township, deceased.
18 SHAVER. First and final account of James M. Shaver and C. B. Bowles, executors of Peter R. Shaver, deceased, late of the borough of Mount Union, with distribution.
19 HURLEY. First and final account of Joseph Repper, administrator of Mary Hurley, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
20 BLAIR. Second partial account of John S. Blair, executor of David Blair, deceased, and second distribution account of John S. Blair, trustee, under the will of David Blair, deceased, filed therewith.
21 AFRICA. First and final account of Stewart Africa, administrator of Jacob Africa, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

Register's office, April 5, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Conner & Sons.

Sale Register.

Saturday, May 15, 1897, J. G. Templeton, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, deceased, late of the borough of Mapleton, will offer at public sale the real estate of said deceased, consisting of a lot of ground situate in the borough of Mapleton, fronting 75 feet on Main street and extending along Campbell street 240 feet. having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

A General Toning Up

—IN THE SPRING—

. . . Is Necessary.

For your health as well as your apparel. The man who fails to tone up his general appearance is his own worst enemy. We have on display the largest and

Grandest Line of Clothing at Low Prices Ever Brought to Huntingdon.

Made of the very newest and latest patterns, for Men, Boys and Children. Our Furnishing Goods Department is complete in every detail. The very latest shapes in

COLLARS, NECKWEAR, AND SHIRTS OF EVERY KIND

—at popular prices. Also a full line of—

Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,

Neckwear and Shirt Waist Sets. No trouble to show goods. Come in and take a look at them.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

House Cleaning?

The inevitable question just now. Everbody busy. But just take time to read these few lines. You've come across lots of places that need just a little fixing to shine again. Such things as

Curtains, Draperies, Cushions, or it may be a Carpet,

for a very little money will help amazingly. We have beautiful Draperies 10, 12½ and 15 cents per yard in silkalines, cretonnes, plain and figured denims and silks.

Lace Curtains,

In pretty patterns at 39c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, up to $10.00 a pair. Every pair is a genuine bargain at the price. A lot of beautiful Irish point Curtains at $2 per pair. Same quality brough $2.50 last year.

Chenille Curtains,

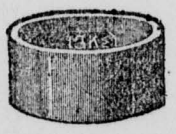
Start at $2 per pair, and nice ones they are, too. All colors. Better at $2.50, $3 and upwards. Tapestry cur-Curtains that surprise everyone for cheapness at $2.50 to $4 per pair.

We also have a handsome line of curtain materials by the yard in figured Swiss, Irish point and Brussels lace, from 10c to 75c a yd.

See Our Window Display of WRAPPERS and WAISTS This Week.

If you can't come to the store a postal card brings samples and prices of anything by return mail.

WM. REED & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.



GOLD ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS

Set Rings, Plain Flat, Half-round, Engraved,
AND CHASED BAND RINGS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, Children and Babies. A beutiful line of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE

in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

L. W. ZERBY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
516 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired at low prices.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 28, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Don't fail to see D. S. Lynn's new shoe ad. in another column.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler made a business visit to Harrisburg on Monday.

—Allison Heeter during the past week has been visiting his children in Altoona.

—Mrs. Lyda Miller has been visiting her sister at McVeytown during the past week.

—The station house at this place has been surrounded with a post and wire fence.

—Miss Ida Kauffman, of Altoona, is visiting her mother and friends in this place.

—Misses Ida and Emma Hooper, of Huntingdon, were among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Miss Maud Stevens, of Rockhill, spent a couple days of last week with friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. J. L. Numer and child, of Huntingdon, were guests of George Palmer and wife last Thursday.

—Mrs. Dunmire, of McVeytown, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Rex, during the past week.

—William Himes, who for the past year has been living in Minnesota, is visiting his parents in Mapleton.

—Miss Jennie Crowley, of Shirley township, spent a portion of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—Charles Phillips and wife, of Alexandria, spent a portion of the past week with Samuel Hatfied and wife in Mapleton.

—Dr. Frank Campbell, of Hopewell, spent a day or two of the past week with his brother, Dr. W. J. Campbell, in Mapleton.

—John N. Deeter and family, who have at sundry times lived in almost every section of this and Blair county, recently emigrated to near Canton, Ohio.

—Joseph Strode has been reappointed postmaster at Strode's Mills, a position he has held for 52 years, being the oldest postmaster in continuous service in the United States.

—James T. Marlin, of Curwensville, arrived in Mapleton last week and will spend two or three months among friends and former neighbors in this vicinity. He is looking well.

—A. B. Gillam's store room was on fire twice last Sunday afternoon, but the flames were discovered before much damage was done. The fire was caused by sparks from the flue, a quick fire having been started in the dwelling portion of the building.

—The veteran employes' association of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad held their sixth annual convention in Altoona Thursday. Over 300 railroad men who have been in the service of the company for twenty years or more were in attendance.

—R. S. Westbrook, secretary of the 49th Regiment Veteran association designated Thursday and Friday, October 14th and 15th, as the time for the annual reunion of the survivors of that gallant old regiment. The reunion will be held in Port Royal, Juniata county.

—The stable of L. Royer & Son at Robertsdale was totally burned by an incendiary at 1 o'clock Friday morning, together with all the contents, consisting of a horse, buggy, sleigh, delivery wagon, harness and a lot of goods that had been stored therein. The loss is about $600; no insurance.

—A wealthy Indiana county farmer named William Williams had $1,600 in gold hid, as he supposed, in a box in his room. He went to look at it the other day and found that it was nearly all gone. Whoever took it had left some of the money in the box, probably out of consideration for the old man's feelings when he should go to look at his treasure.

—Henry Hefferman, a track foreman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, residing at Juniata, died Monday morning as a result of drinking three ounces of laudanum. What led Hefferman to the desperate act is not known, but it is supposed a disagreement between him and his wife was the cause. The deceased was a former resident of this county and was aged about 40 years. He is survived by a wife and three small children.

—Having opened a cash grocery store adjoining the Union National bank, Huntingdon, I will be pleased to receive a liberal patronage from the public. I am selling package coffee at 15 cents, granulated sugar 5 cents, flour 5 cents below mill prices, and all other goods proportionately low. Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. SMITH.

—The Lutheran church in Newport narrowly escaped destruction by fire one night recently. Some thoughtless person had laid a cigar he had been smoking on a shelf in a closet in the church intending to reclaim and finish it after the close of the services. Fire was communicated to some rags used for cleaning lamps. The oder caused an examination and a conflagration was averted.

—Over one year ago James Hileman, of Hill valley, lost a lady's shopping bag with a pair of gold spectacles, and all efforts to recover them failed. Some time ago Rev. J. L. Plush, while fishing along Aughwick creek, found the articles and left them at this office to be returned to the owner, which we had no trouble in locating in the person of Mrs. Hileman who was very glad to recover her property.—Orbisonia *Dispatch*.

—The flower bed at this station, which for the past few years has been the most beautiful spot along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, has undergone a change which as viewed at present detracts greatly from its beauty. The maltese cross and stars have been torn out and one oval bed made in the centre. This bed was yesterday planted with flowering shrubbery. A few weeks of development will be necessary for one unacquainted with floriculture to determine whether the yard is worthy to be compared with the past.

—Mrs. Thomas Grimison was pretty badly burned at her residence in Huntingdon, Tuesday morning of last week. She was making a preparation containing ether for the purpose of cleaning carpet. While standing near the stove pouring the ether from a bottle a drop of the ether fell on the stove and instantly it ignited and set fire to a woolen sack which she wore and singed her hair and eyebrows. The domestic, who was standing near Mrs. Grimison, with prompt presence of mind pulled off the sack as soon as she discovered it burning and extinguished the flames. Mrs. Grimison's hand in which she held the bottle of ether was painfnlly burned.

—The Bellwood correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "Quite an enjoyable family party assembled at the Methodist parsonage on Thursday, it being the occasion of the 70th birthday of Mrs. Evaline Wilson of Huntingdon, mother of Rev. S. D. Wilson. Her entire family, consisting of Mrs. Julia Craig, of Huntingdon; Mrs. Lizzie Hicks, of Johnstown; B. F. Wilson, of Altoona, and Rev. S. D. Wilson, at home, were present to enjoy the celebration and to rejoice that she had been spared through her recent critical illness. The refreshments took the shape of a 5 o'clock dinner, prepared by the mistress of the house, to which all did justice. The entire party remained over night, and so enjoyed a long social evening."

—The trustees and faculty of the State college announce that if the demands justify it there will be provided summer courses of special introduction during the six weeks from July 6 to August 14. The aim of these courses will be twofold: Primarily, to furnish opportunity for students of either sex who expect to enter the freshman class in September, to bring up deficiencies in mathematics and other preparatory branches. And secondly, to make the shop and laboratories of the college available for those who are already teaching or expect to teach in the public schools, and who wish to follow out special lines of study during their vacation. For this purpose courses are offered in biology, botany and horticulture, chemistry, drawing, geology, psychology, physics, shop-work in wood and iron, and special topics in agriculture. The above constitute the major courses, and in addition there will be minor courses in advanced mathematics, language and literature and pedagogics. Dr. Martin G. Benedict has been chosen dean of the summer courses. The first regular examination for admission to the college will be held at the college June 17. Local examinations will also be held in Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, Scranton, Williamsport and Pittsburg June 23. The final examinations will be held at the college September 14.

Dr. Graffius M. Couch.

Dr. Graffius Miller Couch, one of Altoona's best known and most skillful physicians, died at his home, 320 Sixth avenue, at 7.30 o'clock Sunday morning of a complication of diseases. He had been in ill health since the first of February, but had only been confined to his home during the past four weeks.

Dr. Couch was born in Miller township, Huntingdon county, July 13, 1850. In his early life he taught school in this section of the state and in the west, but resolving to become a physician, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He graduated from this institution in 1883 and afterward practiced his profession in the county where he was born. He came to Altoona in 1891 and since resided here.

Dr. Couch was married November 2, 1882, to Miss Maggie Miller, daughter of Dr. Matthew Miller, of Huntingdon county. His wife and one son, Matthew, aged 11 years, survive, as do also two brothers, Andrew and John Couch, both of Huntingdon county, and one half brother, McVey Couch, of the same county. William Couch, the aged father of the deceased, is also yet living in Huntingdon county.

The deceased was a member of the Third Presbyterian church of this city; also of Mt. Moriah lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Huntingdon; the Royal Arcanum, the Altoona Academy of Medicine, and a Huntingdon branch of the order of Odd Fellows. He was a man of the most sterling qualities, generous to a fault, and always ready to serve the interests of others.

The remains were interred at Huntingdon yesterday afternoon.—Altoona *Tribune*.

Henry Davis, Sr.

Henry Davis, sr., a former commissioner of this county, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Livingston, 222 Howard avenue, Altoona, Monday morning, of old age. The deceased was born in Lancaster county March 17, 1814. He moved to this county in 1829 and resided here until December, 1896. September 29, 1836, he was married to Miss Catharine Walheater, who survives him, though in very delicate health. Five sons and one daughter survive as follows: Drs. S. T. and M. S. Davis, of Lancaster; William and Henry Davis, of Cottage; J. W. Davis, of Burlington, and Mrs. W. S. Livingston, of Altoona, at whose home he died. Mr. Davis went to visit his daughter last December and while in Altoona was seized with an illness from which he never recovered.

The deceased led an active and useful life. He held the office of director of the poor for two terms and one term commissioner of this county. He was also justice of the peace for a number of years and, in fact, filled all the offices in the township in which he resided. The decased was an ardent worker in everything which had for its object the good of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Alexandria Presbyterian church.

The remains will be interred at Mooresville to-day.

Himes--Hamilton.

A notable wedding was solemnized at 1 o'clock Wednesday, 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Himes, Mill Creek, when their only daughter, Miss Flora Anna Himes, was united in marriage to Prof. E. U. Hamilton, of Brady township, this county. While the wedding march was being finely rendered by a sister of the groom, the bride was given away by her father. The Rev. R. S. Woodward, pastor of the U. B. church, Mapleton, performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The house was tastefully decorated with potted plants, vines and flowers, and a profusion of hyacinths. The bride was beautifully attired and carried a shower boquet of southern white bride roses and carnations, tastefully arranged with long streamers of white ribbon. A sumptuous dinner followed the ceremony. Owing to recent illness in the bride's family, only the nearest relatives and intimate friends were invited to be present. The bride and groom belong to prominent families and are also both prominent in educational and social circles, Professor Hamilton being widely known as a teacher of rare ability in Blair and Huntingdon counties. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton will be at home after May 1, at the old family homestead, recently purchased by the groom, near Airy Dale.

Clean Up.

At the regular meeting of the borough council held Monday evening the subject of a general cleaning up of the borough was under consideration and our people received the encomiums of our "borough dads" for the pride they have taken in having their premises in a presentable condition at times of former inspections.

Most people take pride in cleanliness and such need not be reminded that the health of the community is greatly augmented by a strict observance of sanitary regulations. But, there are others. Some people permit themselves to become surrounded by filth and have no regard for the health of their own families or of their neighbors. Such are a menace in a community. A very casual observation discloses where such reside. Generally speaking our people keep their premises neat and clean and we hope to be able to say by the time the general inspection is made that all do.

The borough council has decided to begin the inspection in the west end of town Friday evening, May 7th, and we trust that in their tour they may find nothing to offend the taste of the most fastidious. If every citizen will but do his duty in the matter of cleaning up about his own residence our town would not suffer in comparison with any other town in the Juniata valley.

There is one point about which people are so generally careless that we feel constrained to speak of it at this time. A large percentage of summer sickness is due to the stench arising from badly constructed outhouses. The vaults are shallow and besides being offensive to the nostrils and detrimental to health by being inhaled even when partaking of food at the table, the excrement is allowed to contaminate the water used for culinary purposes. There is no excuse for such criminal carelessness. With lumber as cheap as it is in this community every out house should be a neat building. Every vault should be not less than seven feet deep, walled and frequently disinfected. These remarks are applicable to more communities than this. Rickety, tumble-down outhouses are common sights and the person who maintains such a structure lacks some of the essential qualifications of a good citizen. We hope there may be considerable improvement in this respect this spring.

Let the watchword be, Clean Up.

A Boy's Sad Mishap.

John Barry, the 15-year-old son of Conductor Barry, of Juniata, sustained a crush of the right leg below the knee while stealing a ride on a freight train on Saturday. The boy ran away from his home and jumped an east-bound freight train at Juniata. Some track hands found him at Warrior's Ridge, Huntingdon county, lying along the track with his leg crushed. He was taken to Huntingdon, where the company physician amputated the leg below the knee, after which he was brought to the hospital in this city.—Altoona *Tribune*.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on May 5, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely Sept. 8, 1897.

1 RUPERT. Inventory of the personal property of John Rupert, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Rupert.

2 Inventory of the personal property of John A. Nash, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his wife, Sarah Nash.

3 CRITES. Inventory of the personal property of W. K. Crites, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda J. Crites.

4 Inventory of the personal property of John P. Campbell, deceased, set apart to Martha Campbell, his widow, by appraisers appointed by the Orphans' Court, under act of June 4, 1883.

5 McMATH. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel McMath, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha McMath.

6 CUMMINS. Inventory of the personal property of Robert S. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda T. Cummins.

7 CONRAD. Inventory of the personal property of Jacob Conrad, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary Conrad.

8 CORNEALY. Appraisement of the real estate of John Cornealy, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Margaret Cornealy, under Act of June 4, 1883.

9 SEHNER. Inventory of the personal property of George M. Sehner, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Ellen Sehner, under Act of June 4, 1883.

Office of Clerk O. C. } B. F. GODARD,
April 5, 1897. } Clerk Orphans' Court.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

GREEKS CHECK THE TURKS

Onset of the Ottoman Army Into Thessaly Heroically Stopped.

GREECE'S NAVY ALSO VICTORIOUS.

The Turks Dismayed by the Loss of Their Stores on the Gulf of Salonica---Edhem Pacha Recalled---Osman Pacha, the Hero of Plevna, Sent to Take Command on the Frontier---Greek Women Arming

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—The Turkish army in Thessaly has been flanked from the coast of Macedonia. Its supplies have been destroyed. The Turkish Government has taken fright. The Sultan, alarmed at the success of the Greeks around Milouna Pass, recalled Edhem Pacha, or, at least, relegated him to an inferior position, placing the renowned Osman Pacha, the "Hero of Plevna," in chief command on the frontier, Thessaly.

The failure of the Turkish army to force the Greeks back from the frontier in a three-days' battle amounted almost to a defeat. Fifty thousand more troops have been called out to reinforce the Moslems, while the Greek army is being strengthened heavily. The Greeks advanced in Turkish territory to Damasi, on the Turkish right. In the centre and on the left the Greeks held their own.

Greece has ordered Colonel Vassos to attack the Turks in Crete. The insurgents have attacked the international troops and Turkish garrison in Fort Izzedin. This, with the threat of Bulgaria to mobilize her troops unless Turkey complies with her demands, adds to the seriousness of the situation in Europe.

in Epirus have aroused the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Despatches from Volo say that the entire population there is infused with the war fever. Even the women are arming, and when the Turks penetrate into that part of the country they will find the entire nation armed.

The Attitude of the Powers.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Cable).—All the Powers have given their adhesion to the note of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, assuring the Greeks and Turks of the friendly interference of the Powers in the present struggle as soon as asked for by either side.

Hanged By Her Bonnet Strings.

With her bonnet strings tied twice around her neck so as to keep her bonnet in place the five-year-old daughter of John F. Buckley, of Des Moines, Iowa, went out on the porch to play. She tried to climb on a dwarf cherry tree. Her bonnet strings caught on a twig projecting not more than an inch, and she was hanged.

Wheat Over the Dollar Mark.

Wheat broke the record at St. Louis, Mo., when No. 2 red winter wheat sold at $1.03 a bushel. This is the highest price reached since 1890. One car was sold at that figure by C. J. Taylor and Co. to the Eggers Milling Company. The news of the sales spread quickly on 'Change and helped materially to bolster the market.

MAP SHOWING THE AREAS OF FIGHTING.

The map shows the position of Platamona, on the Gulf of Salonica, the town that has been captured by the Greek fleet; also the region of the Artinos River, on the border of Epirus, where there has been hard fighting. Figure 1 on the map shows the position of Nezeros; 2, the Milouna Pass; 3, Reveni and Pass; 4, town of Gritzovali; 5, Damasi; 6, 7 and 8, Greek forts on the west coast.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET.

Greece's Eastern Squadron Captures Several Turkish Towns.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—A despatch from the commander of Greece's Eastern squadron says that the warships have captured the town of Katerina on the Gulf of Salonica. The squadron bombarded the place for half an hour, when the Turks withdrew to the interior and the Greeks landed. Upon entering the town the Greeks found only one inhabitant, a child lying in a cradle. The infant was adopted by the squadron.

The landing party found large quantities of stores which were destined for Edhem Pasha's army, and these they destroyed. Upon returning from Katerina to Platamona the squadron shelled the town of Litokharion, whereupon the Turks detached a force of 8000 men to prevent the Greeks from landing. The squadron also captured three Turkish vessels laden with wheat.

GREEK WOMEN ARMING.

The Whole Nation is Aroused Against the Turks.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. The successes of the Greek troops at Reveni and

Omaha's Exposition.

Thousands of people from Iowa and Nebraska crowded into Omaha, Neb., to participate in the inaugural ceremonies in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Probably 75,000 people witnessed the exercises at the grounds. The parade was wo miles long.

Boundary Treaty Passed.

The treaty between Great Britain and Mexico settling the boundary line between Mexico and the colony of Belize or British Honduras has passed the Senate in secret session by a vote of 37 to 5. This treaty was concluded three years ago.

Murder and Suicide.

John H. Rapp was shot and killed in his wholesale liquor house, in Chicago, by his confidential clerk, G. W. Braunscheig. The murderer afterward killed himself. The murderer was about to be arrested for embezzlement.

Three-Cent Fare Unconstitutional.

Judge Showalter held that the three-cent fare law applied to an Indianapolis (Ind.) street railway company is unconstitutional.

TYPES OF THE GREEK ARMY.

Same Gun Killed Both.

A mysterious tragedy was brought to light in the Lafayette Hotel, Uniontown, Penn. Two men, Frank Brown, a civil engineer, of Fairchance, and Joshua McFadden, a butcher, were found dead in a room with an empty revolver between them and the authorities are puzzled to know whether the case was one of double suicide or suicide and murder.

During the season just ended Boston shipped 1,005,665 barrels of apples to Europe. The total shipments from the United States and Canada were 2,848,673 barrels; so that the Hub furnished over one-third.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,505
Condensed milk, cans	206
Cream, cans	496

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	$ 17
Firsts	—	@	16
Thirds to seconds	13	@	15
State—Thirds to firsts	13	@	16
State Dairy, tubs, seconds	—	@	—
Western Imitation Creamery	14	@	14¼
Factory, fresh, extras	11	@	11¼
Thirds to firsts	10	@	13
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, new, large	10¼@		10¾
Small	10½@		11
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	8½
Full skims	2⅛@		3
Old, common to fair	9	@	11
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	9¼
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	8½
Western—Choice	9¾@		10
Southern—Choice	—	@	9
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	16	@	19
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	30
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 10
Medium, choice	—	@	85
Pea, choice	82½@		85
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 45
White kidney, choice	1 05	@	1 10
Yellow eye	1 02½@		1 05
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	68	@	70
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—State, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 35	@	2 25
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Northern Spy	2 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	10
1896, Prime	8	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	11½@		12
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2½@		3½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	7⅞@		8¼
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8¼
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Phila., ₱ lb	12	@	20
Western—Poor to prime	8½@		9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8½@		9
L. I. ducks	—	@	35
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½@		80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	75	@	85
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	35	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Florida, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	8 00
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Cabbages, Florida	1 50	@	2 25
State	—	@	—
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Red, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Yellow	3 50	@	4 50
Celery, Florida, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Canada, ₱ bbl	60	@	65
Green peas, S. C., ₱ basket	1 25	@	1 50
Egg plant, Fla	1 50	@	2 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	20	@	40
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	3 00	@	3 50
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 50
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	75	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 25
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	2 50	@	4 50
Cucumbers, Eastern, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 60	@	4 90
Spring Patents	4 20	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	85⅛
May	—	@	80⅞
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	24
Ungraded White	23	@	29
Rye—State	40½@		41⅛
Barley—Feeding	26	@	26½
Lard—City steam	3.90c	@	3.95c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8⅛
Milch cows, com. to good	18 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	6	@	8⅛
Country dressed	4	@	7
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 30	@	4 60
Country Dressed	4¼@		6¾

FROST LEFT RUIN IN ITS PATH.

Fruit Crops Worth Perhaps Millions of Dollars Destroyed.

A destructive frost swept through the section around Norfolk, Va., and wiped out hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of growing crops. Half of the berry crop was killed, while the potatoes were badly damaged. Beans, peas and tomatoes also suffered.

Two of the largest truckers made estimates of the aggregate loss in Norfolk County. One said it would foot up $1,000,000 and the other said it would not be far below that figure. The North Carolina crops also suffered, especially in the eastern section, and the frost extended through into the northern part of South Carolina.

Dispatches from all parts of Maryland indicate that the recent cold snap has played sad havoc with blossoming fruit trees and vines. In the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula a careful investigation shows that nine buds in ten have perished, trees nearest tidewater suffering least. Advices from the western counties of Maryland indicate fruit crop injuries in a slightly less degree.

Hunter Has Withdrawn.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, the Republican caucus nominee for Senator, formally withdrew from the contest at a caucus of the Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature. Dr. Hunter's withdrawal came in the form of a letter, in which he said he recognized the fact that he could not be elected, and, as a loyal Republican, desired to make way for a party man who could succeed. Dr. Hunter, who is the Representative in Congress from the Third District, immediately left Frankfort for Washington.

Losses by the Floods.

Flood area statistics have been compiled by the Treasury Department, showing that since the 10th of April lands worth $13,000,000 have been submerged, on which last year $4,500,000 worth of produce was raised. The value of agricultural property in the entire submerged region is placed at $90,176,177.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Japan has 1,000,000 weavers.

New York has 1300 horseshoers.

The K. of L. has 41,000 members.

America has 157 women bartenders.

Brooklyn union carpenters get $3.25 for eight hours.

Cleveland (Ohio) painters average less than $400 a year.

Wages of Rochester (N. Y.) street car men have been cut ten per cent.

Woonsocket (R. I.) weavers returned to work when guaranteed $1.50 a day.

Des Moines unionists will insist upon representation in the Iowa Legislature.

Montreal (Canada) bricklayers struck for thirty-five cents an hour and the nine-hour day.

Philadelphia carpenters want piecework abolished. They get now $2.25 to $2.50 for nine hours.

Bell telephone linemen at Augusta, Ga., struck rather than work with colored men. The latter were discharged.

Milwaukee (Wis.) shoe dealers will cooperate with bootblacks in the crusade against free shines in department stores.

The United States Court at Cleveland, Ohio, has ordered striking unionists not to speak to those who have taken their jobs.

The Barbers' International Union of San Francisco, Cal., has opened a free employment bureau and is making a success of it.

A Pittsburg reporter was discharged for refusing to desert a union of writers. The printers' union threatens to boycott the paper.

Five hundred employes of the Kearney & Foote File Works, at Paterson, N. J., left their work because they were not granted an increase in wages.

Baltimore, Md., has fixed by ordinance the pay of laborers at $10 per week, nine hours a day. Philadelphia fixes the rate at $1.75 for nine hours.

The Buhl Steel Company, of Sharon, Penn., is preparing to erect a large blast furnace which, when completed, will be the largest in the Shenango Valley.

As the result of the audit in the West of Scotland iron trade, the workmen will receive an increase of wages of two and a half per cent., dating from March 1 last.

An employe of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, New York City, has invented a new cable car grip, which, it is believed, will eradicate dangers at sharp curves.

The United States Court in Cincinnati has decided that railroad employes injured in an accident have the right to claim damages regardless of an agreement to waive such right.

After a struggle lasting three years the strike at the United States Glass Company at Gas City, Ind., has been declared off and the strikers will return. It has cost their association $50,000.

Boston Building Trades Council insists that the fund left by Benjamin Franklin for the benefit of mechanics be employed in establishing a labor forum. The fund now amounts to $400,000.

Michigan horseshoers held a State convention. They have twenty-eight local branches, with 900 members. A bill before the Legislature makes a horseshoer's claim for debt a lien on the animal shod.

Four thousand men have been forced out of employment by the closing of the works of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago. This action was taken by the officials to head off a strike. Employes declare they will resist the lockout. Officials assert that the works will be reopened shortly.

CYCLING NOTES.

In Danish cities it is against the law to ride on bicycles faster than the speed of a cab.

Members of the New York East Methodist Conference passed a resolution condemning Sunday bicycling.

It is said that even Turkey boasts one "lady" cyclist, and that the origin of the bicycle is now traced back to 1731.

Griebenow, a South African amateur, rode twenty-eight miles 313 yards in an hour at Johannesburg recently, lowering the record for that country by three miles.

Among the new cycling conveniences are a collapsible crate, light and easy to stow away; a cheap stand, a new pump, an adjustable lamp bracket and self-steerer.

It is said that the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who resides most of the time in Paris, possesses thirty bicycles, and that his yearly expenditures in sporting matters is about $75,000.

One of the newest bicycle tires has a spring-steel tube, fitted with a soft rubber tread, which extends from the surface of the rim to the opposite inside wall of the tube to stiffen it.

New York City has a new ordinance which forbids any one to carry a child under five years of age on a bicycle. The first arrest was made recently, and a fond papa spent a few hours in the East Eighty-eighth street police station.

"When going out for an extended ride begin your journey, if possible," says a veteran cyclist, "with the wind at your back. Riding against the wind requires some definite object to urge you on, and that object is best attained when home is the goal."

To renovate the enamel on your bicycle one authority says: "Wash it with a large soft linen cloth and lukewarm water. Dry it thoroughly with a soft cloth and afterward polish it with a solution of beeswax dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Never use a brush, hot water or soap."

Some interesting facts for bicycle manufacturers may be found in a communication to the State Department by Consul Johnson at Venice, where the "streets" are canals. In the district represented by Consul Johnson there are a score of clubs or associations intended to advance wheeling, and there are about 10,000 bicycles in use.

"Wheelmen," says one of them, "who ride in the streets of cities to any extent should learn to dismount on either side of the machine, as there are often times when it is necessary for a wheelman to dismount immediately. Dismounting on the right side of the wheel will seem rather awkward at first, but with a little practice one can soon become proficient."

Bills have been introduced in the Legislatures of New York and Connecticut requiring wheelmen to carry lanterns at night. Such laws are already in existence in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and, in fact, in all foreign countries and the larger cities of this country, and it is only a question of time when such ordinances will be enforced throughout the United States.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Czar of Russia is to visit France again.

Senator Morgan's term doesn't expire until 1901.

Chess is said to be the latest hobby of Count Tolstoi.

Queen Victoria's maiden name was Guelph and her married name Wettin.

The Food Man Needs.

"As in the daily wear and tear of life a great deal of the substance of a man's body is used up, it is absolutely necessary that the repair to the body be carefully and systematically looked after," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Then, too, man must create heat and force, according to the climate in which he lives and the occupation he follows. A wise combination of food is therefore necessary to keep the body in working order. In cold weather we need a larger amount of carbonaceous foods—fats, sugars, and starches—than we do in summer. In the hot climates and during the hot months fruit and green vegetables, containing the salts necessary to keep the blood in good condition, should be used freely. According to our method of living in this country, we should take about two parts of repair food, such as meat, eggs, milk, cheese, or in the vegetable kingdom, the old peas, beans, and lentils, to three parts of carbonaceous food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, butter, cream, and fats of all kinds. Then we must have a certain amount of bulky or watery vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, onions, and also the fruits. In making out a daily ration we should have at the beginning of the meal some light dish that may be taken slowly, to prepare the stomach for the food that is to follow, then a meat or its equivalent. With beef we should serve potatoes; with mutton, rice. With chickens, either rice or potatoes."

Good Looks.

There are more wrinkles in the face of a baby monkey than there are in that of an old baboon. And speaking of wrinkles, more of them can be wrought out in a fair young face by neuralgia than will be found in that of an aged person. Constant pain will shrivel, and neuralgia neglected will plow its furrows deep. It not only wrinkles, but takes the bloom away and gives the skin a dull and yellow look. St. Jacobs Oil is a prompt and sure cure for neuralgia, and it should be used, as while it soothes and cures, it smooths out the tracks of pain and leaves the skin healthy and fair again; besides it rids the sufferer of much torment and restores a happier disposition. Good looks come only with good health, and health is found in the absence of pain.

Spurious silver dollars are being extensively circulated in Maine and New Hampshire.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Special Excursion Rates to Chattanooga and Mobile.

The Southern Railway announces rates one fare for the round trip to Mobile for the Supreme Council, Catholic Knights of America, Mobile, May 11 to 15, good to return May 18. The National Baptist Young People's Union, Chattanooga, Tenn., from July 13 to 15, good return August 15. For full particulars call on or address New York office, 271 Broadway.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Painful Eruptions

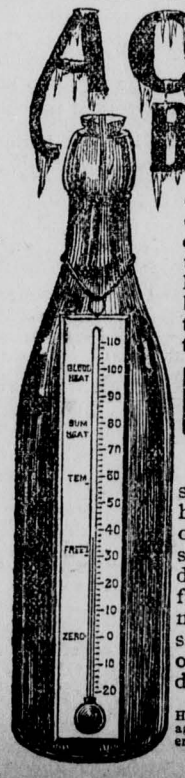
"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her, and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

A COOL BOTTLE



of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

KING FOILS AN ASSASSIN.

A Desperate Attempt Made to Slay Humbert of Italy.

ASSAILANT SEIZED BY GUARDS.

A Political Fanatic Trys to Stab the King in His Carriage---Saved by His Coolness---The Monarch Arose from His Seat as the Steel Descended in the Cushion---Miscreant Put in an Asylum.

ROME, Italy (By Cable).—An enormous sensation was caused here Thursday by an attempt to assassinate King Humbert, as he was driving out to witness the Rome Derby, which was to be decided on the Cappanelle race course. About two kilometres from the city, as the royal victoria moved sedately along, followed by a small armed escort, a young man, flourishing a petition, rushed forward and almost simultaneously with the proffer of the document darted a blow at the King with a poignard.

KING HUMBERT OF ITALY.

As the steel flashed out the King, retaining his presence of mind, smartly warded off the blow, which spent its force in the cushion of the carriage.

Before the assailant could strike another blow General Potrizio Vaglia, who was driving with His Majesty, attempted to grip him, but the latter got clear and was preparing to escape when the mounted guard struck him instantly to the ground.

The police, headed by Inspector Galazzi, rushed up and seized the man, who gave his name as Pietro Acciarito, aged twenty-four years, by trade a mechanic, but out of work.

The King continued his journey, and on his arrival at the Cappanelle track was greeted with a frantically enthusiastic reception. After the races, on his way home, he was the object of a veritable triumph.

Acciarito was brought before the Minister of Justice and the Prefect, and he declared he had no accomplices, but did not conceal his Anarchistic ideas. It seems that he had declared he intended to kill a distinguished person. He will be sent to a criminal lunatic asylum. Shoals of congratulatory telegrams are pouring in on King Humbert and public sympathy is stirred to an extent never witnessed for years.

An attempt was made to assassinate King Humbert in 1878, ten months after his succession to the Italian throne. As he was entering Naples, on November 17, Giovanni Passananté approached the royal carriage and tried to kill the King with a poignard. The blow fell on Prime Minister Cairoli, who sat in the Carriage with him, and the King escaped with a slight scratch. The Prime Minister was badly wounded. Humbert sent Passananté into penal servitude for life, after he had been sentenced to die by the courts.

STATE FLAG FOR GEORGIA.

A Blue Perpendicular Stripe With Red and White Bands Adopted.

Georgia is to have a new State flag. Acting Adjutant-General Oscar J. Brown submitted to the Governor, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, a colored design of the flag for military headquarters, and the same design, with some modifications, will be used for the regiment.

The design consists of a perpendicular blue band one-third the length of the flag next the staff. Extending lengthwise from this with the fly are three parallel bands, each one-third as wide as the flag. The middle band is white and those above and below are red. Below the perpendicular blue band the design of the State seal, with the three columns, wisdom, justice and moderation, is wrought in gold. Below is a pendant scroll bearing the word "Georgia." The material of the flag is silk, and it is to be fringed with gold bullion or silk floss.

Rushing American Corn to Mexico.

The Mexican railroads leading from the United States border are experiencing a very heavy rush in American corn shipments. There has been a series of crop failures in several districts of Mexico, and the corn is being brought in to relieve the suffering people. Many speculators are also handling the grain. Kansas and Texas are heaviest exporters of this corn.

Sand Storms in Kansas.

For 200 miles along the Arkansas Valley in southwestern Kansas terrific sand storms raged, with the wind blowing forty-five miles an hour. The farmers and the people in the towns, to avoid suffocation, sought shelter in their homes, while passengers on trains were compelled to travel for several hours in cars closed against the great white cloud of dust and sand that crept into every crevice.

According to the Washington correspondents, much of President McKinley's personal popularity is really due to the deceptive likeness of his brother Abner, who takes huge enjoyment in walking about the White House grounds, modestly accepting the homages of the charmed populace.

Colonel Warren Reese, who has just been confirmed as United States District Attorney for the Montgomery (Ala.) District, is the first native of the South to receive an important Federal appointment in his part of the country. He is said to be the youngest District Attorney in the South.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Greece was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen.

An agreement for reorganization of the committees was reached between the Republican and the opposition coalition in the Senate at Washington.

The Nelson substitute for the Bankruptcy bill was adopted and the measure passed by the Senate.

A memorial from the Federation of Labor, asking for legislation to relieve the distress among workingmen, was presented to the President.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, led an assault upon the Senate rules which permit interminable discussions upon every measure before that body.

Secretary Long left Washington for Boston, so that Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt became Acting Secretary of the Navy on the third day of his incumbency of office.

The House met and immediately adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Representative Milliken.

A delegation from the American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, called on Speaker Reed and presented a memorial asking the appointment of Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, to the Committee on Labor, and also suggested amendments to the Eight-Hour law.

Friends of Sugar Broker Chapman, convicted of contempt for failing to answer questions of a United States Senate Committee, decided to appeal to President McKinley to pardon him.

Important nominations sent to the Senate were as follows: William A. Jones, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; William Youngblood, of Alabama, to be Auditor for the Interior Department; James L. Davenport, of New Hampshire, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and Melvin M. Conklin to be Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y

The Senate passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

A bill to pension the daughters of General George G. Meade—Margaret B. Meade and Henrietta Meade—at $100 per month each, was introduced by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Sealing experts representing the American and British Governments will again visit the Bering Sea islands to investigate the seal question.

Domestic.

Frank Moss has been appointed by Mayor Strong to succeed Theodore Roosevelt in the Police Board of New York City.

Mrs. McKinley, the President's mother, celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday at Canton, Ohio.

State Senator W. J. Deboe was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican Legislative caucus at Frankfort, Ky. Deboe was the choice of the Hunter element.

The Government gunboat Annapolis was tried by the Board of Naval Examiners and established an official record of 13.43 knots per hour. She ran for about four hours over a course of 48 knots, extending 24 knots from a point off Stratford Light in a course a little north of east, up Long Island Sound. The end was was opposite Horton's Point.

A St. Louis motorman was shot by the occupant of a buggy with which he had collided.

By a court decision, Major Hugh Carlisle, an Alabama railroad contractor, comes into possession of 100,000 acres of valuable farming land.

Fire at Whitney's Point, N. Y., caused a loss of $250,000.

The well-known summer resort Tullahoma, Tenn., was visited by fire, and the place was wiped out. The loss is at least $100,000. The entire business part of the place was destroyed.

James Dever, a well-known young man of Philadelphia fell from his bicycle under the wheel of an ice wagon and was crushed to death.

Joseph Kelly, the murderer of Cashier Stickney, of Somersworth, N. H., was taken from Montreal, Canada, back to the scene of his crime, consenting to return without a struggle.

There was a serious break in the Mississippi levee at Shipland Landing, Miss.

At Williamson, W. Va., Judge Doolittle passed sentence on Captain Hatfield, who some days ago was convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the killing of John Rutherford last November. The sentence is three months in the county jail and a fine of $300.

T. L. Carpenter, paymaster of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, was held up at noon in the streets of the little town of Castle Gate, Utah, and robbed of $8000 in cash. Carpenter had left Salt Lake with the money to pay off the hands at the coal mine. On the way from the station to the company's headquarters, only a few rods, he was met by two mounted armed men who presented guns at his head, took his cash and rode away.

Judge Sanderson, at Catskill, N. Y., sentenced John Kelly, a tramp, to Dannemora Prison for twenty-four years and ten months. Kelly is now thirty-six years of age. Catskill officials said he was the John Kelly wanted for criminally assaulting a woman seventy years old and a young girl in 1894.

Captain Romeyn, on trial before a court martial at Fort McPherson, Ga., was forced to apologize to the court and to Lieutenant O'Brien for a comment.

Ex-Governor Smith, of Arkansas, who was driven crazy by the money question last fall, died a few days ago.

L. H. Reick, City Treasurer of Davenport, Iowa, confessed to a committee of the Davenport Clearing House a shortage in his accounts of $5000. At a later hour he filed a mortgage upon his property for $10,000 to protect his bondsmen.

The New York Assembly passed Mr. Nixon's bill appropriating $1,250,000 for continuing work on the Capitol building at Albany, $800,000 of which is available at once.

Minnie Bashaw, of Morrisville, Vt., committed suicide in the Almshouse at Hartford, Conn. She had been in Hartford some weeks getting advertisement for hotel placards and the like, and living in the United States Hotel. She became demented and was taken to the Almshouse.

The cold wave in New York City broke all records for this season of the year. The thermometer dropped to eight degrees below freezing point.

There is evidence on every hand that great loss resulted in Ohio from the cold wave. In twelve hours the temperature dropped from 59 degrees to 26 degrees, and there was a heavy frost and formation of ice. All through the central West similar conditions are reported.

Some persons in the flooded districts have been bleeding the Government while helping it in the distribution of relief. Steamboats hired to carry supplies from Vicksburg, Miss., have cost $350 each a day. Secretary Alger looked into the matter and concluded that the price was exorbitant. He issued orders for two Government vessels at St. Louis to proceed to Vicksburg, and is trying to get others to assist them.

Physiological Effects of Music.

Two French scientists (MM. Binet and J. Courtier) recently described in the Revue Scientifique a series of experiments made by themselves and others on human beings and animals of the effects of music on the heart and respiration. In the translation of the London Lancet: "M. Patrizi, an Italian physiologist, had a patient with a wound in the skull which laid bare the brain. He was thus enabled to observe the actual effect of music on the cerebral circulation. Music occasioned an increase in the size of the brain itself. The effect on the cerebral circulation was variable, the vessels being sometimes constricted and sometimes dilated. At other times no effect was produced. MM. Binet and Courtier experimented on a musician. Isolated notes, chords in unison, and discords were first tried. Both major chords struck in a lively manner and discords quickened the respiration, the latter more especially. Minor chords tended to retard respiration. When melodies were tried it was found that all, whether grave or gay, produced quickened respiration and increased action of the heart. The lively tunes produced the greatest acceleration. The subject also sometimes unconsciously endeavored to synchronize his respirations with those of the singer. In rallentando and diminuendo passages the respiration was retarded. Where the sound was wholly uncomplicated by emotional ideas, as in single notes or chords, the heart's action was accelerated, but not in so marked a degree as when a melody either grave or gay was played. During operatic pieces or those well known to the subject the acceleration attained its maximum."

No Living Mammoths.

For several years the story has been extensively circulated that the natives of Alaska are acquainted with living mammoths. The probable origin of the story was pointed out at a recent meeting of the Biological Society of Washington by Mr. C. H. Townsend. In 1885 when he was in Alaska, some of the natives questioned him concerning the nature of the giant animal whose bones are not infrequently found there, and he drew restorations of the mammoth in order to show them how it looked when living. They were greatly interested in the pictures, and made copies of them. These copies, he thinks, have been widely scattered through Alaska, and, being found by white men in the hands of the natives, have given rise to the belief that the prehistoric beasts still inhabit that country.

Godalming, England, has a remarkable black and white cat, which, after being taken to Leeds by railroad, returned to its former home on foot, taking six weeks to make the journey of 200 miles.

In Derbyshire County, England, there is a subterranean road seven miles long. It connects two mines.

Ponder Over It.

A prominent building owner, with years of experience, gave the following instructions to his architect: "I have had my experience with kalsomine and other goods claimed to be just as good as Alabastine. I want you to specify the durable Alabastine on all my walls; do not put on any other manufacturers' dope, if they furnish it for nothing. Alabastine is right, and when I cease to use it I shall cease to have confidence in myself or my own judgment."

Japan has stopped all immigration to Hawaii.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

IS YOUR NAME BROWN?

If it is or not, you can save $ $ by getting our prices before you buy Scales.

Remember, Jones He Pays the Freight.

Address,

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AGENTS. We want one agent in this County to sell to families. Best paying article on earth. We pay all expense. Address GLYZA CHEM. CO., Washington, D. C.

4 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar Shipped to anybody. Send no money, but enclose stamp to **$1.00**
Consolidated Wholesale S. Co., 215 S. Clinton St., Dept. 28 Chicago

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—17.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Wesley Letters Found.

A number of papers of interest to Methodism have been discovered in two boxes at the Wesleyan Conference office, in London. Among them are forty-four letters of John Wesley to his brother Charles, and eighty by Selina, Countess of Huntington, the founder of the sect known as the Countess of Huntington's Connection, written to Charles Wesley.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

Over one hundred gold mines have been started in California within a year.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.

You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow and her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life.

The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women.

There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself!

Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it regularly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symptoms and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for herself. In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier for her. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates the body, and the "blues" vanish before it as darkness flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any reliable druggist's.

Mrs. LOUIS STRONG, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with falling of the womb for years, was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took thirteen bottles and received great benefit. When the time for change of life came I suffered a great deal with faintness and palpitation of the heart. I got one bottle of the Vegetable Compound and one of Blood Purifier and was relieved again. I was thereby enabled to pass through that serious period very comfortably."

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

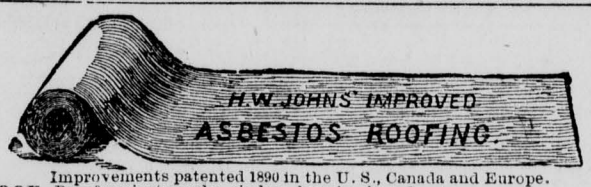
REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



Improvements patented 1890 in the U. S., Canada and Europe.
FIRE PROOF—Proof against sparks, cinders, burning brands, etc.
STRONG—A heavy canvas foundation.
LIGHT—Weighs but 85 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. when laid complete.
FLEXIBLE—Contains no coal tar, and retains indefinitely its leather-like pliability and toughness.
EASILY APPLIED—Requires no kettle or other expensive apparatus. Can be laid by any intelligent workman.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
H. W. JOHNS MFG. CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

1897 Models, 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing, Standard of the World, have no equal, $100.

1896 COLUMBIAS

Models 40, 41 and 44, known everywhere and have no superior except the 1897 Columbias, - - $75
Model 42, 26 inch wheels, - - - - - - - $65

Hartford Bicycles

Patterns 7 and 8 reduced from - - - $75 to $60
Patterns 9 " 10 " " - - - $60 " $55

Equal to any bicycles made except Columbias. We ask experts to examine them piece by piece.

Other Hartfords, $50, $45, $40.

SOME SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT BARGAINS.

Columbia catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

SAPOLIO

Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

PROPERTY.

Fundamental Principles Defined by Hamilton, Madison and Adams.

Nothing can be deemed my property to which I have not a perfect and uncontrollable right by law.—*Alexander Hamilton, Vol. 2, page* 132.

The genius of liberty reprobates everything arbitrary or discretionary in taxation. It exacts that every man, by a definite and general rule, should know what proportion of his property the State demands.—*Alexander Hamilton, Vol. 2, page* 199.

Government is instituted to protect property of every sort; as well that which lies in the rights of individuals as that which the term particularly expresses. This being the end of government, that alone is a just government which impartially secures to every man whatever is his own.—*James Madison, Vol. 4, page* 478.

Give all power to property, and the indigent will be oppressed. Give it to the latter and the effort may be transposed. Give a defensive share to each and each will be secure. —*James Madison, Vol. 1, page* 187.

In a general view I see no reason why the rights of property, which chiefly bears the burden of Government and is so much an object of legislation, should not be respected as well as the personal rights in the choice of rulers.—*James Madison, Vol. 1, page* 181.

This term [property] in its particular application means "that dominion which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world in exclusion of every other individual." In its larger and juster meaning it embraces everything to which a man may attach a value and have a right, and which leaves to every one else the like advantage.—*James Madison, Vol. 4, page* 478.

If all power be suffered to slide into hands not interested in the right of property, which must be the case whenever a majority fall under that description, one of two things cannot fail to happen: Either they will unite against the other description and become the dupes and instruments of ambition, or their poverty and dependence will render them the mercenary instruments of wealth.—*James Madison, Vol. 1, page* 188.

If the earth be the gift of nature to the living, their title can extend to the earth in its natural state only. The improvements by the dead form a debt against the living, who take the benefit of them. This debt cannot be otherwise discharged than by a proportionate obedience to the will of the authors of the improvements.—*James Madison, Vol. 1, page* 504.

Is it not an insult to common sense for a people with the same breath to cry liberty and abolition of debts and division of goods?—*John Adams, Vol. 6, page* 89.

The rich have as clear a right to their liberty and property as the poor. It is essential to liberty that the rights of the rich be secured; if they are not, they will soon be robbed and become poor, and in their turn rob their robbers, and thus neither the liberty or property of any will be regarded.—*John Adams*, Vol. 6, page 89.

Property cannot be secure unless the man be at liberty to acquire, use or operate with it at his discretion, and unless he have his personal liberty of life and limb, motion and rest, for that purpose.—*John Adams*, Vol. 5, page 454.

It may gratify vulgar malignity and popular envy to declaim eternally against the rich and the great, the noble and the high; but, generally and philosophically speaking, the manners and characters of a nation are all alike.—*John Adams*, Vol. 6, page 95.

Property is surely a right of mankind as really as liberty.—*John Adams*, Vol. 6, page 9.

Property must be secured or liberty cannot exist.—*John Adams*, Vol. 6, page 280.

The moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the laws of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence.—*John Adams*, Vol. 6, page 9.

If "Thou shalt not covet" and "Thou shalt not steal" were not made commandments of heaven, they must be made infallible precepts in every society before it can be civilized or made free.—*John Adams*, Vol. 6, page 9.

A Deadwood minister lately preached three sermons, led the Sunday school, acted as referee at a prize fight, traded shot guns, licked a deacon for snoring during service and married three couples all on one Sunday. And yet some of our eastern ministers who preach two sermons a week claim that they are overworked.

A lady teacher told one of her boys to name the Presidents, and when he replied he couldn't the teacher said: "When I was as old as you I could name all the Presidents in their order." The boy replied: "There were only a few Presidents then."

The Singer's Song.

She sang of Christ for sinners slain,
While yet his foes surround him;
She made us feel with her again
The cruel thongs that bound him.
She opened wide the narrow tomb
Where earthly hope was lying;
She led us through the doubt and gloom
That followed Jesus' dying.

She bade us watch them seal the stone,
Then fasten it securely;
The Christ was dead, the world undone,
We could not doubt it, surely;
But when the night began to wane
She bade us cease our mourning;
She sang for us a joyous strain,
"Behold the world's adorning."

She led us through the early dawn
Beside the open portal;
She bade us hail the Eastern morn,
The first to weary mortal.
She bade us look where he had lain,
'Twas all lit up with splendor;
"He lives again who once was slain,
Your homage to him render."

She bade us look to him for aid
In every hour of sorrow;
"And through the dark be not afraid,
But trust him till the morrow."
The singer vanished from our sight;
Not so the risen Savior;
He tarries with us day and night,
If we but seek his favor.

—*Ida Clarkson Lewis.*

Altoona, Pa.

A Whirlwind's Queer Freak.

The men on the fleet of rafts, which left this city in charge of "Dad" Myers as pilot a few days ago, had a rather unpleasant experience with a whirlwind. As the rafts were going over Loyalsock riffles, a column of air, revolving with great rapidity, approached the fleet and picked up J. L. Eckert, who was standing at the rear of one of the rafts, carried him about twenty feet in the air and dropped him into the river several feet away from the raft. The water was about fifteen feet deep where he fell in, but a long oar was shoved to him by the men on the raft, by which means he was again safely landed on the raft.

Barring the uncomfortable feeling which he experienced by reason fo his wet clothing he felt none the worse for his experience. The force of the wind also knocked E. Haslett, another raftsman, from one to the other, but he managed to keep himself from being blown into the water.

—Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

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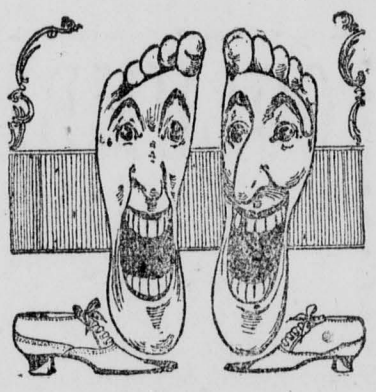

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